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RECORDS

OF THE

Columbia Historical Society

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume 26

EDITED BY

JOHN B. LARNER

WASHINGTON CITY
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1924

PRESS OF W. F. ROBERTS CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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† John A. Kasson.....1897–1906
‡ Alexander B. Hagner.....1906–1909
** Dr. James Dudley Morgan.....1909–1916
Allen C. Clark 1916–

* Died July 29, 1906.
† Died May 18, 1910.
‡ Died June 30, 1915.
** Died November 21, 1919.

CENTRE MARKET AND VICINITY

By WASHINGTON TOPHAM

(Read before the Society, January, 17, 1922.)

THE history of Washington City would be incomplete without reference to its business life and achievements. The narrative of business is generally secondary to the accomplishments of the individual, and yet there are some exceptions. The life of one of our business establishments is the measure of the city's years. The Centre Market holds the unique record of 120 years of continuous service to the people of the Nation's Capital.

As a boy I used to go in and out of the old Centre Market, before the present splendid structures were built, and I well remember their quaint appearance, the old wooden sheds, the low, soiled, whitewashed, weather-beaten walls, with the green moss growing over the shingled roof and hanging from the eaves.

Aside from the old Canal, perhaps no institution in our city evoked more criticism than old Centre Market.

The antiquity of these old structures, and the interesting neighborhood, so long and closely identified with the city's growth and business life, indicated that connected with it was a history of much interest and importance. My research in this direction has been to me most interesting and profitable. I shall be able to present this evening only that portion most intimately connected with the Centre Market, Washington's oldest business enterprise.

Old Centre Market square was the most conspicuous and popular part of the city. It was therefore the chosen spot

for years for many unnecessary and inappropriate objects and business schemes, as will be shown herein.

GEORGETOWN MARKET

The first market house within the area now known as the District of Columbia, of which there is record, was erected in Georgetown in 1796.

This was a frame structure and located on the south side of Bridge, now M Street, a short distance east of Thirty-third Street.

Several citizens of the town had made contracts for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the building, expecting sufficient funds would be secured by voluntary contributions of the citizens. Only sufficient money was secured to erect the building.

On December 31st, 1796, the Maryland Legislature granted the right to certain citizens to raise by lottery the sum of $2,000.00 to pay for the ground on which the market house in Georgetown had been erected.—Bryan's History of the National Capital, Vol. 1, p. 289.

EASTERN AND WESTERN MARKETS

The earliest reference to the Eastern or New Jersey Avenue Market is in a corporation ordinance of October 6, 1802, taking under public control the Centre and the New Jersey Avenue Markets and authorizing the establishment of an east and west market, Centre Market having been opened the previous December.

Western Market occupied the triangular piece of ground on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and was opened December 3, 1802. This site is now used as a public park.

The market had, during its early years, a struggling

existence, but one stall had been rented up to 1814.—Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 487.

The Centre Market site was a part of the tract called Beall's Levels, surveyed for Ninian Beall in 1703, resurveyed for James Burns in 1769, and a patent for which was obtained by his eldest son, David Burnes, in 1774, and was included in the original grant of the farm of David Burns in 1792 to the Commissioners in laying off the Federal City.

In the original plan of the city of Washington by Major L'Enfant, with slight alterations by Andrew Ellicott, many spaces were reserved to and for the use of the United States. With the exception of those for the Capitol and President's House, the others were not at that time indicated by any official act of either the President or the Commissioners.

The designation of these was held under advisement and on the 30th of June, 1794, the Commissioners directed their surveyor "to lay out the Market Squares," and on the 18th of October, in the same year, in a letter addressed to Mr. David Burnes, a proprietor of ground in that neighborhood, they write "the ground taken for public use about the market square is not yet entirely ascertained. Mr. Johnson has directions to furnish you with the quantity of your ground appropriated by the Commissioners for the market and about it."

General Washington on the second of March, 1797, just two days before he vacated the presidential chair, by virtue of the authority vested in him, and the Commissioners, by acts of Congress and the deeds of trust, in order to exempt them from the terms of the act of May 6, 1796, and to prevent a sale of them along with other lots, under this act, appropriated seventeen pieces or portions of ground, to be reserved to and for the use of the United States.

Square or Parcel No. 7 was designated as "The Centre Market" and contained a little over two acres.

The price paid for it was at the rate of $66.50 per acre. and the exact location of this reservation is designated by General Washington in these words: "The public appropriation beginning at the north side of Canal Street and the east side of 9th street west, thence north to the south side of an avenue (Louisiana) drawn in front of square numbered three hundred and eighty-two (382), thence northeasterly with the south side of said avenue (Louisiana) until it intersects Pennsylvania avenue, thence with the south side of said avenue (Pennsylvania) until it intersects the west side of Seventh Street west, thence with the west side of said street until it intersects Canal Street, thence with the north side of Canal Street to the beginning."

The City Councils deeming the appropriation of that piece or portion of the property so reserved to and for the use of the United States by General Washington, and its recognition by President Adams and Congress for the purpose of a market, subsequently, on the 6th of October, 1802, passed an act establishing a market on the space south of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets west, to be known by the name of Centre Market.

This act was approved by the then Mayor, Robert Brent, an appointee of the President Jefferson. The official plat book, showing the division of lots between the General Government and the proprietors of the soil, in accordance with the Deeds of Trusts and these several reservations, was made by Mr. Nicholas King, the city surveyor, under the direction of General Washington.—Communication of Mayor Richard Wallach, to the Senate, August 1, 1864.

In the spring of 1797, at the close of his administration, General Washington affixed his signature to a paper speci-

fying the seventeen public appropriations or reservations, and among these, No. 7, as the Centre Market.

In the summer of 1798, President Adams affixed his signature to a like paper, specifying where and what were these public appropriations, as they were called.

In the summer of 1799, the Commissioners gave notice to Mrs. David Burnes, whose husband had died May 7th, of that year, that the public must have possession of the land known as Centre Market reservation, and that of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of it, and not to plant a crop that year.—Bryan's History of National Capital, Vol. 1, p. 327.

"One of the original plans of L'Enfant for beautifying city was to collect the waters of twenty-five or more of the never failing springs located within the limits of the city, into 'five grand fountains intended with constant spout of water,' so distributed that each section of the city would be supplied with a fountain. One of these was to be erected in the reservation occupied by Centre Market. This reservation, designated No. 7, in the proclamation of President Washington of March 2, 1797, has been appropriated by a corporation, by virtue of a grant by Congress, as a Market Place for the sale of provisions for man and beast. Such spoliation may have served the purposes of economical expediency and trading convenience, but the defacement of an area in the heart of the city, lying alongside of its most 'magnificent avenue,' midway between the two 'Grand Edifices,' is an exhibition of such execrable taste as to excite the wish that its restoration may not be hopelessly deferred.

"L'Enfant seems to have classed market places and burying grounds in the category of objectionable appurtenances of city life. His interdiction of cemeteries was absolute, but he so far recognized the necessity of Market places at

least, for perishable foods, that he set apart two such places along the shore of the Eastern Branch at deep water mark, and one on the Potomac at the foot of Twenty-first Street, west.

"The present arrangement of market places, other than such as may occupy public reservations, is, perhaps, a satisfactory solution of the problem of public necessity and convenience, without interference with the plan of the city." —Dr. Busey in "City of Washington of the Past," p. 94.

Up to the spring of 1792, the Commissioners of the city gave little attention to the opening of streets, as no money was available for such purposes. However, after the new post road was surveyed and the ground grubbed over, in April, 1792, directions were given to the general overseer of labor to have "a breadth of two perches done in the middle of the Avenue from the President's palace to the Capitol." This date, April 14, 1792, may properly be assigned as the birthday of that historic thoroughfare, Pennsylvania Avenue.—Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 192.

A wooden bridge over the Tiber at Seventh Street was built as early as 1795 by the Commissioners, and this is the first bridge at this point, near where the Centre Market was afterward located, of which there is record. Two other bridges were afterward built at this place.

When officials of the government arrived in Washington in the summer of 1800 they saw gangs of laborers making the first improvements, since the clearing away of the forest trees, on Pennsylvania Avenue. At that time, according to the recollections of John Cotton Smith, a Representative from Connecticut, who came to the city in the fall of 1800, Pennsylvania Avenue was for nearly the entire distance between the Capitol and the President's house "a deep morass covered with alder bushes, which were cut through the width of the intended avenue during the then ensuing

winter." He also states that a sidewalk of chips of stone from the Capitol "extended but a little way."—Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 357.

Christian Hines states that the first roadway made on the Avenue was by cutting down the bushes and briers with scythes, and carting gravel, chips of freestone, and refuse from the new buildings to make a footway. The footways were made first, and the middle of the street filled and leveled afterward, until the whole resembled one of the army-roads made in Virginia during the War.

The Tiber Creek, now almost entirely filled in, was then a large sheet of water, clear and deep, great sycamore trees extending their roots beneath the banks; and he has seen scows, laden with marble and limestone, towed up the creek and fastened to the roots. Wild ducks would settle where the Centre Market now stands, so close to the shore that people used to throw stones at them; and he has seen flat-bottomed boats, at high tide, towed across part of the President's grounds; and at such times, David Burnes' farm and house lay off like an island in the deluge.

Burnes' farm extended from the present Van Ness mansion to the Mausoleum where he was afterwards buried (on H Street near Ninth), and thence to the Centre Market, on the Tiber. It therefore included the site of the new State Department, Winder's Building, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the White House, the Treasury, the most valuable lands afterward built over by Corcoran and others, the Centre Market-House, Willard's Hotel, and the most valuable parts of the Avenue.—Christian Hines.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE MARKET

It was on the President's Square that the first market house in the city of Washington stood prior to the fall of

1801, near what is now Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. It was small by comparison with modern markets, but large enough for the customers which must have been few as many Washingtonians then raised their own produce. It consisted of frame buildings or sheds, and under the control of the Commissioners of the city. —Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 419.

In July, 1801, the citizens of Washington started a movement to erect a market house on Market Square on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets. Dr. William Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, acted as chairman of the meeting of the citizens, William Brent, afterward clerk of the Circuit Court, was the Treasurer, and James Hoban, the architect of the White House, with Clotworthy Stephenson, who was at this time a Captain of the Grenadiers and chairman of the Washington Building Committee, were constituted a building committee.

The Commissioners of the city of Washington subscribed $500.00 toward the building fund, but afterward, on August 29th, gave the old market house on the President's Square, with the proviso that the expenses of its removal should be paid by the subscribers of the fund.

James Hoban was authorized to remove the public sheds from the President's Square to the site of the new market. —Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 240.

A meeting of the Subscribers, for the erection of a Market House, near the Hotel Bridge and Pennsylvania Avenue, is requested on Thursday next, at Rhodes' Tavern, at 6 o'clock P.M., Washington, July 1, 1801.—*Intelligencer*, July 1, 1801.

Notice—An adjourned meeting of the Subscribers to the Washington Market House, on Pennsylvania Avenue, will be held at Mr. Rhodes' City Tavern on Wednesday

next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., July 13, '01.—*Intelligencer,* July 13, 1801.

Washington, July 15, 1801.

At a meeting this day at Mr. Rhodes' Hotel, of several of the subscribers to a market to be built on Pennsylvania Avenue, agreeably to advertisements, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

First, That Edward Eno be authorized to collect the subscriptions.

Second, That William Brent be appointed Treasurer.

Third, That James Hoban and Clotworthy Stephenson be appointed a committee to engage contractors to carry into execution the building according to a specification and plan left at the Commissioner's Office—William Thornton, in behalf and at the request of the subscribers.—*Intelligencer,* July 20, 1801.

On August 19, 1801, Hugh Somerville advertised in the *Intelligencer,* the opening of a circulating library at his liquor and grocery store near the market, saying that he had lately received and was now ready to circulate a large and valuable collection of novels, history, romances, voyages, travels, etc., which he would lend out to read by the week, month, quarter or year, at his store and residence in a frame building, south side of Pennsylvania Avenue near the hotel bridge, and the building now erecting for the city of Washington Market House.

From an advertisement of Hugh Somerville's art Circulating Library in October, 1801:

"And as the Library somewhat interfered with his 'other business', it is now removed to the house of John D. Brashiers, between the President's and the Market House now erecting on the South side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and the rise near the bend or set-off in the paved part of said Avenue."—*Intelligencer,* Oct. 30, 1801.

Hugh Somerville was located on the south side Pennsylvania Avenue between Sixth and Seventh Streets: his "other business" was selling groceries and booze.

Mr Bryan states that the permanent interests of the city were beginning even as early as 1801, to group themselves away from the locality of the Capitol. The rise of what is undoubtedly today the principal section of the city, had evidently began as early as the fall of 1801. At that time, after a year on New Jersey Avenue, Samuel Harrison Smith, the editor of the *National Intelligencer,* concluded to remove his printing establishment to what he termed in the announcement to his readers, "a more central location." This was on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. A row of three houses had recently been put up there, and one of them was leased by Mr. Smith. There he had his printing office, and presumably his residence.—Bryan's History, Vol. 1, p. 434.

On Tuesday, December 15, 1801, Centre Market opened for business, and also on the following Thursdays and Saturdays, which were the market days for many years.

The most definite information we have in support of this fact is that recorded in the *National Intelligencer* from December 18th to 28th, 1801. There is no record of any ceremony, celebration or jubilation incident to the opening of this famous institution, which its splendid record proves it to have so well merited.

The *National Intelligencer* of Friday, Dec. 18, 1801, states that:

"It is with much satisfaction the Editor informs his fellow citizens that for several days past the new Market House, between the Capitol and the President's House, has been tolerably well supplied with provisions, and numerously attended by purchasers. It is hoped that the citizens will make it their duty generally to attend. The success

of the plan altogether depends upon this. Nor can any doubt be entertained of the cheerful cooperation of the citizens when the importance of the object to be attained, and the universal desire to accomplish it, are considered."

From the *Intelligencer* of Monday, Dec. 28, 1801:

"New Market in the City of Washington, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

"We congratulate the citizens on the completion of the Market House and the establishment of a Market. We deem it unnecessary to remind them, confident that their interest is paramount to any invitation of ours, that it impresses too strongly on their minds the necessity of giving every encouragement compatible with their interest, to so useful and necessary an institution.

"Farmers and others having market produce will find it their interest to attend on these days, as they will obtain a better price and quicker sale for their goods. Its superior situation, so eligible and so central, will command the attendance of the inhabitants from every part of the city."

MARSH MARKET

For over fifty years, Centre Market was known to many as "Marsh" Market, frequently called "Mash" Market, a contraction of Marsh, as a large area, from Pennsylvania Avenue south to the Smithsonian grounds was of a low or marshy nature and often under water.

The first designation of this Market as "Marsh" Market is found in the *National Intelligencer* of January 28, 1813.

It has been said that the entire space occupied by the market reservation was a huge swamp, and that the site on which it stood was a favorite gunning resort for the boys who would immediately sell their game in the market.

The work of filling up this land preparatory to the erec-

tion of the Market buildings was done by Mr. William Stewart.

In a very interesting and instructive article written by Mr. John B. McCarthy in the *Washington Post* of April 3, 1921, giving the various elevations of the city, he states, that the highest level of the city is at Fourteenth and Florida Avenue, 127 feet, the site of the Centre Market, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, is given at 11′ 10″, and Third and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, 8′ 6″, which is the lowest on Pennsylvania.

He further states that Christian Hines, one of the oldest citizens Washington ever had, told him, over 60 years ago, that he remembered in the very early days of Washington, in the early twenties of the last century, seeing a seine hauled on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, during several spring freshets, when many barrels of herring and other fish were caught. This was before the Washington Canal of long ago was constructed.

From Christian Hines' Early Recollections of Washington:

"From about Carusi's saloon up to Seventh Street bridge there was a considerable swamp, overgrown with bushes, briars and thorns, etc. At high tides the water from Tiber Creek would come up to pretty near where the saloon now stands (1866), perhaps within twenty or thirty feet of it. Sometimes when the tides fell, a large number of catfish would be left in the puddles, and these the boys would often catch and carry home. Sometimes wild ducks would come up there to feed. I recollect finding on one occasion, a dead duck in a hollow stump very near the Market House. At times, when the tides were high, fish would come up the little stream as high as E Street, especially the smaller kind, such as perch, smelt, eels, etc."

Christian Hines, in telling of the great freshet in the

View of Center Market in 1865. Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue
The Canterbury Theatre Shown at the Right Was Burned in 1872

Potomac, during Jefferson's first term, summer of 1802, when it rained incessantly for a number of days, raising Tiber Creek, so that it flooded Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol, west to Sixth Street, making a river on the south side of the Avenue, with his brothers and a number of others, went to the little old wooden bridge at Seventh Street in a small boat to catch drift wood or wood that had drifted or washed down the Tiber, when the rain began to come down in torrents, so that they were unable to find their way home (at Eleventh and F Streets) that evening because of the flood. The water tumbled over the bridge like a cataract, carrying with it logs, cows, pigs and household articles, etc.

FIRST ELECTION

RESOLVED, That six persons be supported by the votes of this meeting for councilmen, in the corporation of Washington, residing on the east side of the bridge over Goose Creek, near the new market house. The bridge was at Four-and-a-half Street.—*Intelligencer*, May 12, 1802.

At a meeting of the committee consisting of James Hoban, William Duncanson, Henry Ingle, Daniel Brent, Thomas Carpenter, William Duane, Clotworthy Stephenson, Griffith Coombe and Thomas Herty, at the house of L. Morin, on Monday, the 12th instant, the following resolution was agreed to:

RESOLVED, That all persons residing in the city of Washington who are entitled to suffrages under the late law of Congress incorporating the inhabitants thereof, be requested to attend at the Market House near the Tyber, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to consider of and adopt a suitable ticket of persons to represent them in Common Council. James Hoban, Chairman.—*Intelligencer,* Wednesday, May 12, '02.

On Monday, October 4, 1802, the City Council passed two important acts; the one imposing taxes, the other re-

lating to markets. By the second act, the Central Market is established after the 1st of November, and authority given to the Mayor to establish two other markets to be called the East and West Markets, on the written desire of a majority of the householders residing in the eastern and western extremes of the city, expressed after the 1st of December, and on the condition that said householders erect a market house at their expense.—*Intelligencer,* Oct. 6, 1802.

An ordinance approved Oct. 6, 1802, receiving the approval of Mayor Robert Brent, was the establishment of the Centre Market on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets, west. Section 5 of this act stated that no person shall sell or expose for sale in said market, any unsound, blown or unwholesome meat or articles of provision, under the penalty of $5.00 for every offense.

Section 6 of the Act approved Jan. 10, 1803: That there shall be procured by the Mayor one substantial fire engine to be kept near the Centre Market; and so soon thereafter as may be, two additional fire engines shall be procured to be kept near the East and West Markets.—Records Columbia Historical Society, Vol. 2, p. 246.

In a communication of the Mayor Robert Brent, March 14, 1803, relative to markets and other matters of public interest, he states that no provision exists for publishing the acts of the corporation except through the medium of the newspapers. Hence the meager accounts of the early markets are mainly provided through such channels.

The City Council passed the following resolution Sept. 4, 1805:

RESOLVED, by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington; That the Clerks of the Centre and West Markets be, and they are hereby directed to lay before the Council a statement of all the monies by them

received for stall rents in their respective market houses since their appointments respectively.

From Dr. William Gunton's Recollections, in which is found a sketch of the life of Dr. William Gunton, who, in company with his father, arrived in the city from Norfolk, England, October 18, 1807:

"Near the corner of Seventh Street and the Avenue were one or two buildings, in one of which a Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith had established a newspaper. Nearby was a little building called the 'Mash Market' which has since been replaced by the splendid structure of the Centre Market of this day.

"Many parts of Pennsylvania Avenue touched the water's edge, and the road was 'corduroy.' Logs were piled to fill up the mud holes and miry places along the route. Once crossing the Avenue at Seventh Street, our young druggist lost a shoe, which sank into the ooze and was with some difficulty recovered."

Dr. Busey states that the reference to the corduroy roadway "over the mud holes and miry places along the route" of the Avenue is not only interesting, because it is the only reference in the history of the Avenue to that primitive and rough method of making and repairing roadways over miry ground by a transverse arrangement of logs touching one another, but is confirmatory of the description of Hines and Sir Augustus Foster.—Busey in "City of Washington of Past," p. 237.

On September 26, 1808, by an Act of the Councils of City of Washington, there was a remission of a fine against Thomas Thorpe, an Auctioneer, for removing earth from the Centre Market Square on the Sabbath. He had been penalized both for unlawfully removing the earth as well as for breaking the Sabbath.

Monday, December 19, 1808.

Mr. Hoban in the City Council, presented a Bill making appropriations for finishing the Centre Market House and for Third Street East, which was read three times by consent and passed.—Council proceedings.

The national birthday, July 4, 1809, was celebrated by the Democratic citizens of Washington by a dinner given at the Centre Market House, by George W. Lindsay, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, since Davis' Indian Queen, and the Metropolitan hotels.

As early as 1806 the post road through the city was via Pennsylvania Avenue, and the stage coaches plying between Washington and Baltimore stopped regularly at the Pennsylvania House.—*Intelligencer,* May 19, 1809.

In August (2) 1809 there was a tavern on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Centre Market, conducted by Charles Jones, whose death was announced two years later by the *Intelligencer.* Another tavern in this locality, evidently used by the market people, described as located on the C Street facing the Centre Market. The property was owned by Samuel Stettinius,* who was a merchant with a store on Pennsylvania Avenue between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and who in 1811, advertised for a young man capable of taking charge of the tavern.

This property, corner C Street, Louisiana Avenue, and Seventh Street, was purchased by the Bank of Washington in 1832.

Thursday, July 26, 1810.

In Board of Common Council:

Mr. Toppan Webster, from the committee to whom was referred the Bill from the first Chamber entitled: "An Act

*The Washington Directory for 1834 gives residence of Samuel Stettinius, a magistrate, as north side of Louisiana Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets west.—Ed.

authorizing the erection of scales near the Centre Market for weighing Hay, Straw, and Fodder," reported the same with amendments, which was read second and third time and passed.

Agreed to by the first Chamber.

On Tuesday, August 4, 1812, the Board of Common Council passed a Bill entitled: "An Act for the erection of a Workhouse and two lock-up or Watchhouses, and for other purposes."

On December 21, 1812, under the mayoralty of Daniel Rapine, the corporation ordered that a public market house should be established to be called the Capitol Hill Market, which was located in the center of East Capitol Street, between First and Second Streets East. Rather a curious fact not generally known, in connection with this market house, which was a two-story building, is that the U. S. Supreme Court and Circuit Courts used the upper story for court purposes after the destruction of the Capitol by the British, August 24, 1814.—Records Columbia Historical Society, Vol. 2, p. 255.

The *Intelligencer* of Monday, November 9, 1813, states that the Board of Common Council have passed the bill entitled: "An Act to establish a market on Capitol Hill," and "An Act fixing the compensation of Clerks of the Markets."

Monday, May 16, 1814.

The Committee to whom was referred the account of Philip Williams, Clerk of the West Market, beg leave to report, That, inasmuch as there is a law whereby Superintendents of the several Markets in the city of Washington are to be compensated at a stipulated price; and whereas there has nothing been alleged against the conduct of said Williams (to the knowledge of said committee) are of the opinion that his account ought to be paid out of any monies

in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but think it expedient as *there is no marketing done at said market house*, that said Williams be suspended.—Board of Common Council.

FIRST PERSEVERANCE ENGINE HOUSE

Before the close of the year 1814, an engine had been purchased entirely by city funds and placed in an engine house erected near the Centre Market, with money from the same source.

In later years the company bore the name of Perseverance.—Bryan.

A message from the Board of Aldermen by their Secretary, Mr. Hewitt, announcing to the Board of Common Council that they have passed an Act making appropriation for a lock-up house in the Third Ward.—Proceedings, Wednesday, May 10, 1815.

By an Act of the Councils of the city of Washington, October 21, 1815, payment was made to Samuel N. Smallwood, afterward Mayor, for lumber furnished for Centre Market.

On Saturday, April 29 1815, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Joseph Gales asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill authorizing the further extension of the Centre Market House and for other purposes, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, May 4, 1815, Mr. McCormick, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Ingle, reported a bill entitled "An Act making appropriations on account of the Capitol Hill Market House and the lock-up house in the Third Ward."

Bill read three times and passed.

On May 5, 1815, the bill entitled "An Act authorizing the further extension of the Centre Market House was

referred to Messrs. Gales and McCormick with instructions to report at next meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, June 19, 1815, a memorial was received from James W. Johnson, praying for the establishment of a horse market on Centre Market Square, which was read and referred to Mr. Gales.

In a communication of Mayor James H. Blake, to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, October 10, 1815, in reference to Sunday Markets, he states: Permit me to recommend to your consideration, the temporary abolition of Sunday Markets. In my opinion they might be dispensed with from the first of October to the first of April, without the least inconvenience to the inhabitants, as the season is sufficiently cold to market on Saturday for Sunday and Monday. It would be the means of excluding from our city on the Lord's day many disorderly characters, who make marketing an excuse for their ill-behavior. Alexandria and Georgetown Corporations have both suspended Sunday markets during winter. I trust we shall not be wanting in piety and devotion, sufficient at any rate, to enforce a strict observance of the Sabbath, more especially when no man can be put to any inconvenience by it.—James H. Blake, Mayor.

(Consideration of this by the Board of Aldermen was postponed until first Monday in following June.)

In the Board of Common Council, November 10, 1815, Mr. Little called up the bill, entitled "An act to abolish markets on the Sabbath day, during certain months in the year, passed by a vote of 4 to 3.

From communication of Mayor James H. Blake to the Councils, February 13, 1816. "As the fish season is approaching, permit me to call your attention to the consideration of a subject which creates an annual nuisance in this city, viz., the cleaning of fish in every part thereof.

I think the establishment of fish Docks, would obviate this serious annoyance and be an accommodation to venders as well as purchasers."

In 1817 the section of the old Washington City Canal, from the Centre Market, where there was a lock, to the Potomac was the most important, for at that time one-third of the inhabitants of the city resided between the President's house and the Capitol. It was urged that the canal be deepened to at least eight feet between those points. But the resources of the company were exhausted, and what revenue was collected from the section west of the market, which alone was in use, was not sufficient. In addition to firewood for the local market, marble and stone used in the erection of the public buildings, as well as building material in general were brought into the city via the canal. But the waterway in the middle section soon choked up with deposits, the effect, as recognized in later years, of the meeting of the tides from the Eastern Branch and from the Potomac, which also retained the washings from the streets and sewers. The section south of Centre Market became impassable. Only by dredging could vessels of light draught come up from the Potomac to the basin at Tenth Street.

As showing the unwalled state of the Canal at that period it is stated the tide ebbed and flowed as far north as C Street between Ninth and Twelfth Streets, within a block of Pennsylvania Avenue.—Bryan's History, Vol. 2, p. 106.

Wednesday, March 12, 1817.

The Board of Aldermen, by their Secretary, Mr. Hewitt, informed the Board of Common Council, That they have passed the Bill entitled "An Act in addition to the Act making an appropriation for filling up the low grounds to Canal Street between Seventh and *Twelfth* Streets West, in the second Ward and for other purposes."

Friday, March 14, 1817.

Mr. Varnum offered the following resolution: Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That Capt. Cornelius Wells have permission to establish a wood yard on the Centre Market Square under the direction of the Mayor, or on the condition that he remove the same when required to do so.

This was read and postponed for future consideration.

SUNDAY MARKETS

Mayor Benjamin G. Orr, in 1818, seemed to think that the morals of the inhabitants required the closing of the public markets on Sundays so he persuaded the corporation to repeal all laws permitting such and substituting Saturdays as the proper time for housekeepers to lay in supplies.

It was during Mayor Orr's term that $1,000.00 was appropriated for the purchase of four large fire bells, to be placed on the top of the several ward market houses.

Benjamin G. Orr, the fourth Mayor of the city, 1817–1819, resided opposite Centre Market, at the northwest corner of Eighth Street and Market Space.—Columbia Historical Records, Vol. 2, p. 261.

The center for Washington book collectors in the early twenties was Philip Mauro's auction rooms, on the corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Centre Market. He advertised as early as 1818 to hold regular book auctions every Wednesday at early candle light.—*Intelligencer,* December 10, 1818.

An official city advertisement appeared in the *Intelligencer,* January 24, 1821, just one hundred years ago, calling for bids for furnishing, planting and boxing 400 trees on Penn-

sylvania Avenue between First and Fifteenth Streets.—*Intelligencer,* January 10, 1821.

COLUMBIA TAVERN

A. C. Belleville informs the public that he has just opened the house built by the late Mr. Rice on Seventh Street, near the Centre Market. Soup every day.—*Intelligencer,* October 10, 1821.

Act of 11th of July, 1820: That the following sites be, and they are hereby established as Fish Docks, viz., The south extremity of Seventh Street west, on the Tiber. The landings to be on the north side of the Tiber at Seventh and Twelfth Streets; Provided, That no fish shall be cleaned on said landings.

For a period of nearly forty years from 1822 to 1860, the material progress of the city was voluntarily recorded annually by Mr. John Sessford, one of our most useful and respected citizens. As far as known their only form of publication was in the columns of the *National Intelligencer,* and later reprinted in Vol. 11, pages 271-388 (1908), of the Records of the Columbia Historical Society. In these annals there are several brief references to the improvements or additions to the original Centre Market structure of 1801. I shall quote these references, and give the information I have been enabled to obtain, showing the evolution of old Centre Market from the original single structure to the aggregation of old buildings destroyed in 1870.

SESSFORD ANNALS

A considerable addition to the Market House, with a commodious and useful room over it. (1822.)

Mr. Bryan states that the first addition to Centre Market was about the year 1821, by a building on the east, facing Seventh Street, forming the L of the building.

An act to extend the Centre Market House: Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That, for extending the Centre Market House, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money to the credit of the general fund, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor, which commissioners are authorized to enter into contract for effecting said improvement; and any such contract, when approved by the Mayor shall be binding in all respects upon this Corporation. Approved July 10, 1821.—*Intelligencer,* July 20, 1821.

The subscribers will receive proposals for building an addition to the Centre Market House, to be 85 feet long, 27 feet, 9 inches in the clear, and to be finished in all respects, as to elevation, materials, and workmanship, as the west wing of said Market House, with a shed on the west side of 15 feet.

The proposals to be delivered to Mr. Brown, at his hotel, on or before 6 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th day of August, next. James Hoban, Jesse Brown, Henry Smith, Commissioners.—*Intelligencer,* August 1, 1821.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE CENTRE MARKET HOUSE

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, that a sum not exceeding five hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable out of the general fund, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of paving with brick the floors of the sheds of the old Market House, and the new addition to the same, for paving the east front, on Seventh

Street, for setting curb stones to the sheds of the old Market House and the new addition to the same on Seventh Street, for filling up where necessary, and for erecting twenty-six single and three double stalls.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted that the Mayor is, shall be, and is hereby authorized to rent the said stalls when finished, and to apply the said rents to the credit of the general fund. Approved November 2, 1821.—*Intelligencer,* November 9, 1821.

Centre Market House Proposals will be received at Brown's Hotel, until 5 o'clock P.M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., for completing the following improvements to the Centre Market House; all the materials to be of the best quality, and the work to be done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner:

For graduating and paving the sheds of the old Market House, the shed of the new Market House, and a footing at the east end of the old Market House, and in front of the new addition on Seventh Street, west:

For erecting 26 single and 3 double stalls in the sheds.

The proposals to state the price per square yard for the graduating and paving, the price per foot for the curb stone and setting, and the price per stall for the single and double stalls. Particulars of the above work may be had by reference to either of the subscribers. James Hoban, Jesse Brown, Henry Smith, Commissioners.—*Intelligencer,* November 2, 1821.

Mr. Bryan states that the next addition was the erection of a frame shed on Eighth Street, which was used for the fish market.

This was followed by the building known in later years as the Watch House, used by the clerk as a weigh house for pork, butter, etc.

An act making an additional appropriation for improv-

ing the Centre Market House: Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-two cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated in addition to the sum appropriated by the act approved the tenth day of July, 1821, "For the improvement of the Centre Market House," payable out of the general fund. Approved January 1, 1822.—*Intelligencer,* January 10, 1822.

NOTICE

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
20th June, 1822.

Will be rented to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the tenth of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the Centre Market House in the City of Washington, all the Stalls and Stands not now rented, and which were erected and appropriated for the vending of vegetables and other country produce. No person will be permitted to rent more than one stall or stand, nor that for a shorter term than one year from the day of sale. Thomas Carbery, Mayor. —*Intelligencer,* June 21-2, 1822.

An act to authorize a gravel footway from the Centre Market House to the Washington Bridge:

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington; That a sum, not exceeding three hundred and twenty-five dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable in just proportions, out of the funds of the Second and Third Wards, for making a gravel footway from the Centre Market House, on the west side of Seventh Street, west, and the north side of Maryland Avenue, to the Washington Bridge. George Watterston, President of the Board of Common Council. W. W. Seaton, President Board of

Aldermen. Approved, May 22, 1822.—*Intelligencer,* May 28, 1822.

In a four column communication to the *National Intelligencer* of July 13, 1822, I noticed the following statement in reference to Centre Market: "At the mouth of the Tiber at high tide there is ten feet of water. The Tiber itself is shallow, the muddy bottom of which might be easily removed so as to afford eight feet of water to the Centre Market on Pennsylvania Avenue; on the Tiber are four wharves and three bridges. The Centre Market is a large and commodious one and well supplied. Markets are held tri-weekly. When finished it will form three sides of an oblong square, the south front being open to the waters of the Tiber." (Signed)—John Sessford.

Morning and evening stage from Georgetown and Washington City, for Alexandria starts from the stage office at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, and Davis's stage office, Washington City, every morning at 9 o'clock, returning every evening at 5 o'clock P.M. Fare 50 cents, and all luggage at the risk of the owners. Thos. Crawford, Georgetown.

The above line will call at Mr. O'Neal's Franklin House, Mr. Tennison's and Mr. Strother's Mansion House, Washington, and take up and put down passengers.—*Intelligencer,* August 1, 1821.

Davis' stage office was on the north side of Pennsylvania Avene near Seventh.

Vanderwerken's were not the first stages, as Thomas Cookendorfer was the proprietor of the Baltimore Stages in 1822, and who had an office next door Brown's Hotel, now the Metropolitan, which was one of the regular stops on Pennsylvania Avenue for the stages on the way to Baltimore. Mr. Cookendorfer's residence was on Ninth Street near Pennsylvania Avenue.—Bryan.

1824—Sessford Annals.

Considerable progress has been made in filling the low grounds adjoining the creek, and the wall on the north side of the Tiber, from Seventh to Twelfth Streets, including that around the basin at the Market House, has been constructed by the Canal company.

1825

The low grounds south of Pennsylvania Avenue, all now nearly filled up, and two squares on the margin have been neatly enclosed and planted with trees, and the Commissioners of the low grounds are doing everything they can to improve and embellish them, which will in a few years afford a delightful promenade. We are indebted for this and a considerable portion of the footways on the Avenue to the liberality of Congress.

The Centre Market is well supplied with almost every article at a reasonable rate, and much crowded. But too little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the grounds around it, and too contracted for the number of wagons, etc.

With the reclamation of the adjacent ground to the west and south of the shed then standing, a site was provided for an additional shed between Eighth and Ninth Streets for the fish markets, previously held on the banks of the Tiber or canal at Seventh Street.

It was about this time, 1825, that the enlargement took place, and between the wings was erected the scale house and the office of the clerk of the market, a position filled for more than thirty years by John Waters.

In November, 1824, buildings were provided by the Howard Society on Centre Market Square, where women were employed in making garments and in spinning, knitting and in picking oakum, thus giving employment and im-

mediate aid to the poor and needy of the city.—Bryan's History.

As time passed, the business of Centre Market increased with the population and butchers, some of whom in the infancy of the market were wont to use a wheelbarrow to convey a hog or two or the quarters of a beef to their stalls, provided themselves with horse and wagon. More than one of the families of Washington, who now enjoy opulence, credit the origin of their fortunes to the humble occupation of carting meat to market on a wheelbarrow.

At first there was but one shed set on piers, and in this the butchers' benches were rented for the moderate sum of $10.00 per annum, and it has been said that until about 1825 the provision was ample for the butchers and other dealers.—James Croggon, *Evening Star*, September 2, 1906.

Dr. Busey, in writing of the early market traffic from the east, states that Prince George County, Maryland, furnished a large part of the city's supplies of farm products, brought hither mostly in carts drawn by one, two or three yokes of oxen. From daylight till late morning on market days at the Centre Market, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week during the year, these heavily laden, two-wheeled carts, more rarely four-wheeled wagons, would pass in slow succession to, and return in the afternoons from the market, accompanied by the slave drivers, who drove the beasts by the crack of their whips and a vociferous jargon made up of sounds that only such creatures could utter, but made sleep impossible for any person within hearing.

October 14, 1826, marks the date of the first enactment looking toward the protection of the food stuff supply of the city of Washington. On that day the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of a person well-skilled in the quality of beef and pork, to be an

inspector of these articles. This act was amended November 7, 1826, so as to make the appointee also an inspector of salted fish. For his services the inspector was authorized to collect certain fixed fees which the vendor added to the selling price before passing them down to the consumer. —*Washington Post*, October 7, 1909.

Evidently there was a feeling at that time that the inspector was doing too well financially, for in 1829 it was provided: "that no beef, pork or fish that may have been inspected and passed among well regulated inspection, should be subject to inspection by the officer appointed in behalf of this corporation."

1826—Sessford Annals:

An addition to the Market has been built 200 feet in length, and the sides of the Canal for a considerable length have been walled and coped.

Great improvements have been made to Brown's Tavern (now Metropolitan) and a new and extensive one to be kept by Mr. Gadsby (now the National) is now ready for occupation, which will be one of the most extensive and commodious taverns in the Union.

Then followed what was known as the "New Market," the building between Eighth and Ninth Streets which was erected somewhere between the years 1828 and 1830. Mr. George Crandall, carpenter, was the contractor.

It remained unoccupied for some time. It was finally inaugurated by Mr. George Keating, the well known butcher. Others followed and the success of the then New Market was assured.—Bryan's History.

An Act authorizing an addition to the Centre Market House in the City of Washington:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of

the General Fund, for the purpose of extending the Centre Market, from Eighth to Ninth Streets West, and for graduating and paving the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that, for the purpose of erecting in the best manner and upon the best terms, the addition to said market, authorized by the preceding section, the Mayor is hereby further authorized and empowered to contract on the most advantageous terms for this Corporation for building said addition of suitable materials, and in a substantial manner; first advertising for proposals for such contract, for one month in one or more newspapers published in the City of Washington.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the laws authorizing the renting of stalls and benches in the Centre Market shall also apply to the addition to said Market authorized by this Act and that all proceeds arising from such rents shall be paid into the General Fund.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to issue stock of this Corporation, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum and redeemable at pleasure for the sum of three thousand dollars. Chr. Andrews, Prest. Board of Common Council, W. W. Seaton, Prest. Board of Aldermen, R. C. Weightman, Mayor.

Approved August 1, 1826.

Mayor's Office,
August 2, 1826.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 4th day of September next, for extending the Centre Market House from Eighth to Ninth Strects West, and for graduating and paving the same.

For particulars, apply at this Office.—*Intelligencer*, August 5, 1826.

An Act making an additional appropriation to carry into effect "an Act authorizing an addition to the Centre Market in the City of Washington," passed August the first, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, that in addition to the sum appropriated by the Act of August the first, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, for the purpose of extending the Centre Market from Eighth to Ninth Streets and for graduating and paving the same, the further sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars or as much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to complete the same payable out of the General Fund.

Sec. 2, etc., as in previous Act of August 1, 1826. Chr. Andrews, Prest. Board of Common Council, W. W. Seaton, Prest. Board of Aldermen, R. C. Weightman, Mayor.

Approved November 7, 1826.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office till Thursday, the 9th instant for:

Building a shed on the south side of the addition of the Centre Market.

Removing the Scale House from the West end of old part of the Market House.

Making butchers' stalls for the new Market House.

Such pavement, graduating and graveling as may be required.

Any information that may be desired by persons writing to make proposals, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned Commissioners. Joseph Gales, Mayor; Peter Lenox, Wm. Gunton, Peter Force, Commissioners. —*Intelligencer,* August 2, 1827.

An Act making an appropriation for scales, weight and fixtures, for the Centre Market House. Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of thirty dollars be, and the same is here-

by appropriated, payable out of the general fund, for the purpose of purchasing weights and scales, and for the erection of fixtures for the accommodation of the persons frequenting and attending said market. Approved October 29, 1827.—*Intelligencer,* October 30, 1827.

An Act making an appropriation for a Lock-up House for the 3d Ward. Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of the funds of the 3d Ward for the erection of a Lock-up House in said ward; said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of said ward and two assistant Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor. Approved October 29, 1827.

An Act of making an appropriation for an Engine House in the 3d Ward:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of seventy-five dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for building an Engine House near Centre Market, payable out of any funds to the credit of the 3d Ward, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor for superintending the erection of the Centre Market House; and that they be empowered to direct the materials of the old Engine House to be used in the building as far as practicable. Approved August 7, 1827.—*Intelligencer,* August 9, 1827.

1828

SEVENTH STREET BRIDGE

On the Market Square great improvements have been made by grading and laying of brick pavements, and much has been done towards improving the street, a new and handsome bridge built across the Canal at Seventh Street, 150 feet long by 80 feet wide.—John Sessford.

This was also a wooden bridge and the second one built at this point.

The fire engine for the protection of Centre Market was kept in a shed within convenient distance, a small building furnished accommodation for the apparatus of the times—a small hand engine in which the water was poured from leathern buckets, passed down the line of men from a pump or cistern, to be forced on the fire, a few short ladders and axes and a small quantity of hose.

That for the Centre Market was in the '20's located on the east side of Ninth Street, a few feet south of Pennsylvania Avenue, and a fire company, known as the Phoenix, used it. Lieut. James Johnson, of the Metropolitan Police, who lived to be over 90 years of age, was reared in this neighborhood and remembers that among the active members of the company were the elder Galt, Anthony Holmead, the Bradleys, Peter Bacon, Hanson A. Gassaway, T. W. Pairo and Ezekiel Young.—James Croggon, *Evening Star*, September 2, 1906.

New West Wing Opened, Authorized August 1, 1826

Mayor's Office, Washington, December 13, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by virtue of authority vested in me by an Act of the City Council, of this date, that the West Wing (or new part) of the Centre Market, will be opened on Saturday morning and evening next, and henceforth on each Market day thereafter. I do also hereby invite any person whatever to occupy any stall or stand within the same, free of charge until the first day of January, next, subject to the regulations established by the laws of the corporation concerning markets, and to the direction of the clerk of the market.

And notice is further given, that the stalls in the Centre

Market will be rented from the first day of January next, at the rate of $25.00 per annum for each stall in the eastern (or old) wing, and fifteen dollars per annum for each stall in the western wing; and the stands in the shed part of said market will be rented each to the highest bidders, at public auction, for six months from the first day of January next; of which auction due notice will be given. Jo. Gales, Jr., Mayor.—*Intelligencer,* December 15, 1827.

1828

Sale of vegetable stands on Saturday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.: "Will be rented by public auction the vegetable and other stands in the new or west part of the Centre Market House, for six months commencing from the first day of January next, and under certain regulations of an Act passed on the 13th instant by order of the Mayor." P. Mauro & Sons, Agents for P. Mauro, Auctioneers.—*Intelligencer,* January 1, 1828.

In 1832, Washington was visited by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera. The restrictions prescribed by the Board of Health, which had been instituted in 1822, seriously affected the business of Centre Market, as the Board of Health, in its report of July, 1832, provided for the "avoidance of fruits of all kinds and watery vegetables."—Bryan's History.

In 1832, the Bank of Washington purchased the building at Louisiana Avenue and C Street, where it removed from New Jersey Avenue, and has continued in this neighborhood for nearly ninety years.

For a period of nearly thirty years, from 1803 to 1832, it does not appear that Congress made any appropriation for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is not surprising that in those days the street called Pennsylvania Avenue should have been declared "neither convenient nor

safe." In 1833, Pennsylvania Avenue was graded and macadamized.

The inconvenience and annoyance due to the condition of Pennsylvania Avenue in 1834, during Jackson's administration, were so generally realized that the money was voted for this improvement without eliciting a word of ill-natured or narrow comment reflecting upon federal or District relations.

Two years after the Avenue had been macadamized and was beginning to show the effect of wear, especially in clouds of dust in dry weather and a covering of mud in the rainy season, the familiar inquiry was heard on the floor of the House: "Why, the people of Washington ought not to be expected to do as the people of other cities do, keep their own streets in repair."

More than a decade passed before any more money was spent on Pennsylvania Avenue. The dust and mud nuisance was abated as much as possible by funds contributed by citizens.

1832—Sessford Annals.

The canal within the limits of the Second Ward is nearly completed, it exhibits a beautiful sheet of water, and when the opening to the Potomac is made to correspond, will afford ample room and depth of water for vessels drawing from seven to eight feet of water. The bridges across at Fourteenth and Twelfth Streets are to be elevated about 15 feet above high water so as to admit the smaller size steamboats as high as Seventh Street, these bridges, also, having draws in them will enable market, wood and lumber vessels to pass up as high as the market, without which, the advantage of an extended width of the canal and additional depth would be comparatively useless.—John Sessford.

The old Central Guard House, which faced on Eighth Street, was built as an addition to the market and was so used until about 1840, when the Auxiliary Guard, the first police organization of the District, was formed. John H. Goddard was the Captain and continued as such until this organization was replaced by the Metropolitan Police in 1861. The building was then turned over to them and the edifice styled the "Central Guard House."—Bryan's History.

A grand circus of animals visited the town on March 30, 1830, and set up their tents on the open space in front of the Centre Market. This is the earliest recorded event of this character in the city, Mr. Bryan states.

1834—Sessford Annals.

The western part of the Centre Market has been brought into use by the rental of the stalls and improving around it. It is well attended and supplied in abundance.—John Sessford..

The Corporation Canal cost $225,000 and between 1836 and 1838 it was of some utility as far up as the market at Seventh Street.—Townsend in Historic Sketches.

CENTRE MARKET NEIGHBORHOOD

June 11, 1838, the *Intelligencer* stated that the business center of the city was Pennsylvania Avenue between John Marshall Place and Eighth Street. Just six months previously this paper had noted the erection by Darius Clagett of a building twenty-five by seventy-five feet at the northeast corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, the largest and handsomest store on Pennsylvania Avenue.

PERSEVERANCE ENGINE HOUSE

The *National Intelligencer* of April 15, 1839, notices the erection of the Perseverance Engine House at Penn-

CENTER MARKET PRIOR TO 1870

sylvania Avenue and Eighth Street, as also its new bell which many of our citizens regarded during the forties and fifties as the curfew bell, as it was rung at nine o'clock each evening as a warning to children and the colored race to be indoors an hour later.

The building was erected by Jonathan P. Walker, carpenter, on the plans of John C. Harkness. The hall was 40 by 25 feet in dimensions, and over the president's chair was the handsome painting of a mother rescuing her child from an eagle's nest, a present from the artist, H. M. Bowen, of this city, to the company. Perseverance Fire Company was organized in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, January 18, 1836.

SCALE HOUSE

The first headquarters of the Police Department were in the Scale House, built in 1825, at the Centre Market, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, to which an additional story had been erected in 1841, and which was afterwards occupied by the Auxiliary Guard, established by act of Congress in 1842.—Columbia Historical Records, Vol. 3, p. 293.

As early as 1840, a heavy loss of property resulted from the backing up during a freshet, of the water from the river into the drainage sewer which entered the canal between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The houses and buildings in the section between D and E Streets south of the avenue, were flooded, as were the cellars under the stores on the north side.—*Intelligencer,* July 27, 1840.

Two years later, as the result of an unusually heavy rain, Pennsylvania Avenue, from First to John Marshall Place, resembled a broad river.—*Intelligencer,* August 26, 1842.

As the result of a rainy spell, April 21, 1852, some nine years later, the water rose in the cellars of the buildings on

the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue between First and Second Streets from one to four feet. August 11, 1851, and the following spring the water in the river rose to a height that had not been equalled since the great freshet of 1784. All the cellars in the lower part of the city were flooded to a depth of four or five feet.—Bryan's History.

During the Harrison-Tyler campaign of 1840, the enthusiastic Whigs of Washington erected a log cabin on the public grounds in front of Centre Market, with a liberty pole 107 feet in height.—*Intelligencer,* October 7, 1840.

A great demonstration was made to mark the induction into office of the hero of Tippecanoe. A ball committee of large size had been appointed but that was not enough, and so when the Whigs were called together in their log-cabin on Centre Market Square to arrange for a reception to the president elect upon his arrival in the city on a preliminary visit, authority was given to call a public meeting for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural ceremonies. As result of this meeting what may be described as the first inaugural committee, certainly in name if not in scope, was appointed.—*Intelligencer,* February 4, 26, 1841.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, in March and April, 1841, attended market here, but did not long continue to do so, for the worry of office and the importunity of place hunters seriously interfered with his culinary arrangements, and forced him to rely solely upon his steward.—L. A. Gobright, Recollection of Men and Things at Washington.

ADDITION TO SCALE HOUSE

At the beginning of President Tyler's administration in 1841, with a population of about 24,000, there was an entire lack of protection in the city at night. Disorderly gatherings and incendiary fires had become so common that a voluntary night patrol was formed. As a necessary

preliminary to such a service, a second story was added to the scale-house building on Centre Market Square, and it was then used as a guard house in place of the one in Judiciary Square.

In December, 1841, President Tyler called attention to the need of an efficient police force, and from this recommendation came the legislation establishing the Auxiliary Guard, a police force paid for from the United States Treasury, and exclusively used for service at night.—Bryan.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

In 1842, Congress appropriated money to erect lamp posts and provide lamps and oil for the lighting of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol and the White House.

"The Great National Broadway of the Metropolis," as it was termed at that time, had, for seven years, the distinction of being the only street in the Nation's capital lighted at night.—*Intelligencer,* November 3, 1842.

In 1843, John P. Van Ness gave to the Freemen's Total Abstinence Society, the lot on the south side of E Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, upon which to build Temperance Hall. The corner stone was laid in 1843, but four years passed before the building was completed, and in this interval during the spring and summer months, open air gatherings were held by the Society at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, and at the Centre Market Square.

George Savage was the president, Darius Clagett, treasurer, and J. L. Henshaw, financial secretary. John B. Gough gave a lecture on one of these occasions.—*Intelligencer,* July 4, 1843, and May 25, 1846.

1843—Sessford Annals.

Centre Market has been newly shingled.

1845—Sessford Annals.

Centre Market is abundantly supplied with meats and country produce, and excessively crowded with sellers and buyers. The building should, without delay, be enlarged by extending the wings to B Street on such a plan as would be in unison with the improvements of market houses in other places; the additional stalls, etc., would more than meet the interest on the cost of the building.

George W. Phillips conducted a dry goods business at the corner of Seventh and Market Space where the Saks stores are now located, during the administration of James K. Polk in 1845. President Pierce appointed him Deputy Marshal of the District.—Col. His. Records, Vol. 6, p. 105.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The regents of the Smithsonian submitted, as required by law, their choice of a site for the approval of President Polk and his cabinet. The regents favored a location between Seventh and Twelfth Streets, while the president regarded the stretch west of Twelfth Street as more elevated and therefore better adapted for the purpose. W. W. Seaton, who, as Mayor of the city, was ex-officio a member of the board of regents, favored the eastern location, and as the President had been told that the property holders in the vicinity of Centre Market were of the same mind, he thought a mistake had been made in giving a citizen of Washington a place on the board. In addition, it was thought the regents wanted a larger plot of ground than was really necessary. However, a compromise was made. The southern half of the Mall between Ninth and Twelfth Streets was selected. The president gave his approval. Then the building committee of the regents fixed upon the location of the building near the southern border, March 20, 1847. —Bryan's History.

ARMORY BUILDING

Upon the same date, the Secretary of War selected the site for the Armory Building upon the Mall, east of Seventh Street S.W. It is probable the local influence, referred to by President Polk as, "the interest of the property holders in the vicinity of the Centre Market," was felt during the entire time the Simthsonian was being considered. In January, 1845, it was suggested that Congress take the City Hall, uncompleted for over twenty years, for the Smithsonian, and provide money for the erection of a municipal building on Centre Market Square.—*Intelligencer,* January 27, 1845.

Even after the Mall location had been determined upon, February 15, 1847, a bill was offered in the Senate providing for the purchase of the City Hall for the Smithsonian Institution, on condition the city erect a suitable building on the Market Square adapted for the city's use.—Smithsonian Institution, Bryan's History, Vol. 2, p. 333.

Thomas Jefferson was a frequenter of old Marsh Market, and took great pleasure in selecting viands for the charming dinners he so frequently gave. Chief Justice John Marshall was also a patron of this market.

Another statesman who always attended to his own marketing was Daniel Webster, often going as early as five o'clock in the morning.

Gen. Winfield Scott also went to market very early in the morning. His appetite was small, and he generally went in search of choice and unusual viands.

One morning he found a fine sea turtle, which he immediately purchased, and upon returning home sent the following note to his old friend, Benj. Ogle Tayloe:

May 31, 1849.

My Dear Sir:

I have made the sudden acquisition of a fine green turtle, and beg you will join me in a hasty plate of soup today at five o'clock.—Winfield Scott.

Pennsylvania Avenue was paved the entire width with cobble stones in December, 1847, but the roadway was much narrower then, in order to economize on the stones. The sidewalks were thirty feet in width.

In 1850, Pennsylvania Avenue was illuminated by gas lamps from the Capitol to the White House.—House Doc. No. 30, January 24, 1850.

1850—Sessford Annals.

BRIDGE AT SEVENTH STREET

A new iron bridge has been built over the Canal at Seventh Street, which is neat and substantial, and does credit to the skill of Mr. Rider, the builder, of this city.

The condition of Centre Market in 1851 was pronounced to be "unseemly," in an issue of the *National Intelligencer,* of May 7th. It stated that the Market Square was filled with a confused medley of huts and shacks, in the midst of which stood the original building that was still the market,—a long, low structure of frame, with its whitewashed walls and moss covered roof. A shed had been built along the Avenue front of the market building to provide a shelter for the country people.

Now, however, they had so increased in number that, on market days their wagons filled the broad expanse of Pennsylvania Avenue from Seventh to Eleventh Streets. Along Seventh and Ninth Street fronts, hastily built frame sheds were occupied by cook shops and all kinds of dealers. But

Center Market 1870

(Adolph Cluss, Architect)

they all paid rent to the city, and that jumble of mean looking structures was one of the principal sources of the city's revenue.—Bryan, Vol. 2, p. 335.

1851—Sessford Annals.

The most imposing and important improvement in the Fourth Ward is the rebuilding of the entire front of Brown's Hotel (now Metropolitan) and Todd's adjoining, five stories high, with white marble front, surmounted by a balustrade, with a handsome colonnade entrance from the street, the whole premises finished in the most costly style, the whole 200 feet in length.

The roadway in Market Space between Seventh and Ninth Streets was first paved in August, 1852, and then only with cobble stones.—*Ordinance*, August 26, 1852.

By a Joint Resolution of the City Councils, December 16, 1852, Mr. James W. Sheahan was selected to make a Digest or compilation of the laws of the City of Washington. In this volume will be found the regulations concerning the markets up to October, 1853.

At intervals prior to 1855, enough water was in the Washington section of the Canal to allow boats laden with wood and coal to reach Centre Market, and also to pass on to the Navy Yard. After that year it ceased to be used. —Bryan's History.

On the Mall, just east and south of the Market, Congress, in 1855, built an armory for the use of the volunteers and militia of the District and for a military museum. The site had been selected by the Secretary of War in 1847. —Bryan's History.

AN ENGINE HOUSE DESTROYED

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the Perseverance Engine House, in the midst of the Centre Market, was

discovered to be on fire, and it was soon totally destroyed. The building was probably worth $2,500.00, and the bell $500.00. The records, banners and furniture in the second story were consumed. All the apparatus was rescued uninjured except the hose carriage, which it will cost fifty or sixty dollars to repair. This property all belonged to the company, and was insured.

Appearance indicated that incendiaries of more than ordinary skill had been at work. The bell rope had been nearly cut in two, and each piece of aparatus was so damaged by the hand of some one having an intimate knowledge of such machinery that it could not be applied to the extinction of the fire until the obstacle had been discovered and remedied.

It is worthy of note that the Columbia, Northern Liberties, and Perseverance houses have all been burnt down within a few years.—*Intelligencer,* November 24, 1855.

Since the destruction of the Perseverance Company's Engine House and its bell, the hour is struck during the night upon the bell of the Thirteenth Street Baptist Church. A central tower, clock, and alarm bell are much needed in Washington.—*Intelligencer,* November 27, 1855.

Temporary quarters for the Perseverance Fire Company were provided by the Board of Aldermen in the following resulotion:

Resolved, That this room be tendered the Perseverance Fire Company for the purpose of holding their business meetings until the Board orders otherwise.—Proceedings of the Board, November 26, 1855.

The members of Perseverance Fire Company tender their sincere thanks to the several fire companies of the city, and the hook and ladder company for their exertions in trying to save their property from destruction by fire on

Friday, 23d inst. John McDermott, Pres., John Y. Donn, Secy.—*Intelligencer,* November 28, 1855.

A temporary home for the Perseverance Fire Company was erected on Armory Square, facing Seventh Street after the fire, which served this Company until 1864 when the reorganization of the city fire department was effected.

Mr. John B. Lord,* one of our oldest citizens now in his 96th year, was a member of old Perseverance Engine Co., in Centre Market Square. As far as can be ascertained there are but two others living who were also active members of this Company, viz, Mr. Julius Strobel and Mr. Henry Thorne, all of whom are in good health and remarkably well preserved. I am indebted to them for information cheerfully furnished for this record.

1855—Sessford Annals.

The Centre Market Square, within the limits of the Third Ward, is 500 feet by 279 (being 1,558 feet in circumference), of which only 530 feet is now built on. The present building is only thirty-four feet wide, including walls; its elevation inside is sixteen feet. It has a projecting shed of twenty-six feet, divided into two parts for country produce, etc.

An extension of the building is much wanted to supersede the present unsightly fixtures.

1856—Sessford Annals.

Plans have been adopted for the erection of a new Centre Market on its present site, which has a north and south front each of 498 feet, and on Seventh, Eighth and Ninth

*LORD. Saturday, April 5, 1924, at 6.50 A.M., at his residence, 1212 Monroe St. N.E., John B., beloved husband of Elizabeth Lord, in the 98th year of his age. Remains will be taken to the Brookland Baptist Church at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 8. Funeral services from the church at 2 P.M. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

Streets, 275 feet each, having an outer front of over 1,500 feet. The enlargement of this market is much wanted. The wings on Seventh and Ninth Streets might be extended to B Street, and the fish market removed to B Street, fronting the Canal, and all the obstructions on the north front now complained of might be removed, including the Engine House.

While there were three other city markets, yet it was said, as early as 1854, that nineteen-twentieths of the people used the Centre Market. When, however, it was proposed to do away with such an unsightly place on the City's leading thoroughfare and erect a fine building 560 feet long, with a grand central entrance, a rotunda and a clock tower, at a cost of $100,000, according to the plan of Robert Mills, it was declared to be merely a ward improvement.

Other sections of the city were arrayed against it, as it was planned to make use of the city's credit. To add to the city's debt it was necessary to get the consent of two-thirds of the legal voters.

A change in conditions, however, was made in December, 1856, as it could no longer be tolerated that Pennsylvania Avenue be blocked up each market day. A building was erected along the canal for the use of the country people, and then the Avenue front was cleared of the sheds. —Ordinance, December 10, 1856.

The increase in the revenue of the market even in its primitive state, and the promise of greater returns from a suitable building kept alive the project for a new market. The sentiment of the community, however, did not change much, and so finally an appeal was made to Congress to set aside the debt provision of the city charter. Instead of allowing the people of the city to say whether or not they wished to add to their debt, Congress decided for them.

But the measure did not get through without a struggle. So decided was the opposition to such an invasion of the civic rights that the bill was sent to conference. As it became a law, the city council was given authority to borrow $200,000. A few months later Lincoln was elected, the war clouds gathered and the market house project dropped out of sight.—Bryan's History.

1857—Sessford Annals.

A shed, vegetable market has been erected on the line of B Street, from Seventh to Ninth, 500 feet long, and now well occupied, by which the cause of complaint from the occupancy of the line of Pennsylvania Avenue has been removed.

The necessity of a new Market House still exists, with an ample hall over it for Mechanics' fairs and other purposes, as in Baltimore.

An Act for the erection of a Market House on Market Space and other purposes:

Be it enacted, etc., That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund for the purpose of erecting a Market House, with suitable benches, etc., for the accommodation of the country people and hucksters in Market Space, between Seventh and Ninth Streets and the present Market House and Canal Street and that the Mayor and one member of each Board be constituted a committee to adopt a plan and to contract for and superintend the erection of said building.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted that when said Market House shall be built the sheds, shanties, and stalls now erected on Pennsylvania Avenue and along the line of Ninth Street shall be removed and that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons hereafter, to erect any such building on

Market Space or Pennsylvania Avenue; and it shall be the duty of the Market Master to enforce this resolution. Approved December 10, 1856. W. B. Magruder, Mayor. —*Intelligencer,* December 12, 1856.

An Act granting certain privileges to Cornelius Shaun: Be it enacted, etc., That the privilege be and is hereby granted to Cornelius Shaun to occupy a portion of Centre Market Space, not exceeding 100 feet, for Equestrian performances from the 24th of December, 1856, to the 5th of March, 1857, and that he be allowed the privilege to erect a temporary wooden structure in which to exhibit said performance, provided he deposit to the credit of the General Fund, weekly in advance, the sum of $100.00. Approved November 29, 1856.—*Intelligencer,* December 5, 1856.

We have been unable to get further information as to whether it was agreeable to Mr. Shaun to make the stipulated weekly deposit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON

Board of Common Council

Mr. Lloyd offered the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee of one from each Ward be appointed for the purpose of renewing the past action of the Councils with reference to the building of a new Centre Market House, and report the same to the Board, and also to suggest ways and means by which this much needed improvement may be made.

In pursuance of said resolution, Messrs. Lloyd, Turton, Orme, Walker, Kennedy, Baldwin and Bayne were appointed said committee.—*Intelligencer,* Wednesday, January 21, 1857.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the drainage of at least one-third of the city flowed into the city canal through sewers provided for the most part in the first instance to carry off surface drainage.—*Star*, April 6, 1857.

This old canal, which had outlived the real service for which it had been planned, was not only inappropriate as a main sewer conduit for the city but further unsanitary conditions were created; the fishmongers and other dealers of old Centre Market threw their offal and refuse from their stands into the sluggish, stagnant, green-scummed waters of the adjacent canal. Add to this the Potomac Flats conditions of those days and it is little wonder that mosquitoes, malaria and typhoid fevers were so prevalent in those days.

1858.

The National Hotel was the first building in Washington, of large dimensions, for public accommodation, a few rods from Brown's, or the Metropolitan. Brown's was the first to establish a bridal-chamber, and here Kossuth's compatriots went to bed with their boots and hats on, after getting very drunk at the National. Clay died at the National, and Buchanan took the mysterious sickness there. At Brown's, James B. Clay, Henry Clay's son, was struck in the face by General Cullom, of Tennessee, and a bloodless duel ensued at Bladensburg, in 1858.—Historic Sketches —Townsend.

1858.

The necessity still continues for a permanent improvement of Centre Market House. The majority of the Councils deserve great credit for rejecting the unwise scheme of placing the market on Louisana Avenue. No market should be placed in the center of any street or avenue.—Sessford Annals.

In view of the handsome parking improvement just finished in the center of Louisiana Avenue, between Ninth

and Tenth Streets, Mr. Sessford's utterance seems to have been prophetic.

1859.

The carriageway on Seventh Street has been paved from the Centre Market, north to L Street. The new store of Perry & Brother, five stories high, at the corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, has been built and is being fitted up in elegant style, having vaults all around under the footways. The contemplated new Market, the plan of which has been adopted, will, when erected, be a great convenience to those attending it, whether as sellers or purchasers.—Sessford Annals.

The long established and popular grocery store of Samuel Bacon, opposite Centre Market, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, was well patronized by farmers who came to market with provisions. He always bought his sugar in large quantities, and it was common to see a couple of Tom Riley's big drays drive up to the store and roll off each of them two large hogsheads of the then popular brown sugar. The boys always kept track of the time the hogshead would be emptied and would be on hand when "Uncle Charley," Mr. Bacon's trusted wagon driver, would roll the empties out on the sidewalk. Uncle Charley would always say "hep you sef, boys." The hogsheads would soon fill up with boys and flies, and where we would be eating sugar until dark. Sometimes Beau Hickman would come along and rap the hogshead with his cane, and that would start us for home, as also would the sudden arrival of a crowd of the Second Ward boys who would stone us away.—F. L. Durkin.

1860

Center Market, Ninth Street End, 1875

CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE

The new Corporation Guard House, with steeple and bell, has been erected on Louisiana Avenue, near Ninth Street. It is substantially built, and is an ornament to the street. It is now occupied, and the old one at the Market has been abandoned.

The Market House is in bad condition, and a new one should be erected without delay. At all events the east and west fronts on Seventh and Ninth Streets should be built, and the unsightly sheds which are now on the square should be forthwith removed.—John Sessford.

The small frame structure on Centre Market Square, built by the city about 1840, that had been in use for a guard house, was replaced in the fall of 1859 by a larger and more suitable structure planned for such a use, and erected on the south side of Louisiana Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. This building, known as the Central Guard House, was of brick, two stories in height, and had a bell tower. It was used as a temporary prison for lawbreakers, and a refuge for those in need of shelter, as well as a courtroom, where the sittings of the police magistrates were held.—*Evening Star*, November 26, 1860.

"Originally of but one shed, Centre Market was enlarged by a second one for butchers and others, and then with a third one for fish dealers, and for years, unpretentious as were the sheds, it was the heart of Washington.

"The Scale House in the center was enlarged to admit of accommodations for the city police and auxiliary guard, as well as for cells for prisoners.

"The justices for the central part of the city held trials here, and attracted almost as many of our grandsires as the police court does of the masses today."—Bryan's History.

NEW CENTRAL GUARD HOUSE

The new Central Guard House is finished or nearly so at last, and we congratulate the police, the magistrates, the disorderly and the unfortunate upon the fact, for it is a source of real congratulation all round that the old guard house is to be abandoned for better quarters. The interior arrangements are everything that can be desired for a place designed for the temporary confinement of offenders, as well as for the protection of houseless street wanderers. The Potomac water is introduced into all the principal rooms. The lot (which includes the corporation water-pipe yard) is inclosed by a heavy brick wall, designed to be nine feet high. A feature of the building, novel to Washington, is the provision for a town clock. We are to have a real clock, and no mistake, no dummy affair, that won't go, but a striker. Let us not, however, be proud. Let every man, woman and child show to strangers and to each other that we can bear our new honors with dignity.—*Evening Star*, December 1, 1860.

In the year 1860 the Corporation desired to erect a new market-house on the site of the old Centre Market, and to enable them to do so applied to Congress for power to create a debt not exceeding $200,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.

By act of Congress May 9, 1860, authority was given this Corporation to borrow a sum not exceeding $200,000 at 6% interest, and according to certain plans this market-house should be built thereon within the period of two years.

AN ACT FOR THE ERECTION OF A MARKET HOUSE ON MARKET SQUARE

Be it enacted, etc., That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the general

fund, for the purpose of erecting a Market House, with suitable benches, etc., for the accommodation of the country people and hucksters in Market Space, between Seventh Street and Ninth northwest, and the present market house and Canal Street, and that the Mayor and one member of each Board be constituted a committee to adopt a plan and to contract for and superintend the erection of said building.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That when the said market house shall be built, the sheds, shanties and stalls now erected on Pennsylvania Avenue and along the line of Ninth Street shall be removed, and that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons hereafter to erect any such building on Market Space or Pennsylvania Avenue, and it shall be the duty of the Market Master to enforce this resolution.

Approved December 10, 1860.

Mr. Emery of the Board or Aldermen and Mr. Towles of the Board of Common Council were appointed the joint committee on the part of the respective boards.—*Intelligencer,* December 12, 1860.

June 16, 1862, ground was broken for the first street railway in Washington, along Pennsylvania Avenue, which was to carry passengers to and from the Centre Market. There was no ceremony of a public nature in connection with it. A vigorous Hibernian with a pick made the first impression in the ground, followed by thirty laborers employed by the railroad company. The construction work was superintended by Mr. William Wharton of Philadelphia. The cars were built by Murphy & Allison of Philadelphia.

In 1864 the city authorities returned to the project interrupted by the war, and began the erection of a market building to take the place of the huddle of frame structures that defaced the main thoroughfare of the city. But hardly had the walls begun to appear above the surface of Centre

Market Square, when the work was stopped in a peremptory fashion by Congress, because the two year limit of time in the enabling act had expired, and the work had begun without first getting the consent of that body. This was the most promising chance the city ever had for doing what was classed with school buildings and street and canal improvements as essential in making the city attractive. For Congress had given authority to borrow enough money to erect the building while the revenue of the market even under existing conditions was sufficient to carry the debt. —Bryan's History.

In referring to the unsatisfactory conditions existing here after the Civil War and the responsibility therefor, the *Star* of January 17, 1870, has this to say: "It is not that our officials are corrupt or inefficient that the affairs of the District are in their present unsatisfactory condition. It is not their fault nor that of the people that our avenues remain unpaved; that the Canal is useless and pestiferous; that the old market sheds disgrace Pennsylvania Avenue, and that Pennsylvania Avenue disgraces the city, or rather the government."

Public transportation on Pennsylvania Avenue past the Centre Market was afforded by omnibuses from 1830 to 1862. The omnibus had superseded the stage. The route, as in the early days of the city, was still confined to Pennsylvania Avenue, the larger number of omnibuses running between the Capitol and Georgetown, some to the Navy Yard.

As there were several competing companies, sharp rivalry for business began, with consequent rate or fare cutting, reckless driving, collisions, profanity, and conditions obnoxious and dangerous to the public.

For nearly 20 years a fare of 12½ cents prevailed and which one company had now reduced as low as a fip or 6¼

cents. By the year 1854 the various lines had been largely acquired by one man, Gilbert Vanderwerken, who had associated with him previously John E. Reeside. Their line was known as the Union Line. A night line had been established, the buses running from the Capitol to Georgetown twice an hour from 7 to 11.15 P.M. The omnibuses were made more attractive by bearing the name of some man of general or local prominence, and painted on the panels of each side of the portraits of the individual so honored, while the interior panels were adorned with landscapes.

It was not until May 17, 1862, that a charter was granted to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to lay tracks for cars drawn by horses along Pennsylvania Avenue. Congress gave the Company but sixty days to build the line from the Capitol to Georgetown. The fare was fixed at five cents with transfers.—Bryan's History, Vol. 2, p. 361.

For over a hundred years the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street has been occupied as an apothecary or drug store, and by proprietors who are well remembered by older citizens. Dr. William Gunton before 1820, afterward R. S. Patterson, Joseph W. Nairn, John W. Drew, Scheller & Stevens and at this date by the Christiani Drug Company.

For a period almost as long the opposite or northeast corner has been continuously occupied by dry goods and clothing firms. The dry goods firm of C. E. Washington was here in the early thirties, and when the property was destroyed by fire May 29, 1837, Darius Clagett erected a new building on this corner 25 by 75 feet, in January, 1838, which was said to be at that time the largest and handsomest store on Pennsylvania Avenue. Seaton Perry followed at this location and later Parker & Bridget who are the occupants today.

Pennsylvania Avenue in Civil war times was not paved, except in patches where a rough cobble stone paving was supposed to be in existence.

CENTRE MARKET, WASHINGTON

"Halfway between the White House and the Capitol, on historic Pennsylvania Avenue, stands one of many interesting buildings, few include it in their list of objects one wishes to see. Guide books and directories devote but little space to a description of it. One seldom sees it illustrated on picture postals, yet the Market has played an intimate part in the lives of our citizens from Presidents and other great men of our nation down to the humblest citizen.—Boston Cooking School Magazine, 1915.

"Mr. George Alfred Townsend tells us in his Historic Sketches of Washington that dining in Washington is a great element in politics. The lobby man dines the Representative; the Representative dines the Senator; the Senator dines the charming widow, and the charming widow dines her coming man. For reed birds the politician consults Hancock, on the Avenue; for oysters, Harvey; and for an ice or a quiet supper, Wormley or Page, but there is no dinner like Welcker's. He possesses an autograph letter from Charles Dickens, saying that he kept the best restaurant in the world.

"The best fish in the waters of Washington is the Spanish mackerel, which ascends the Potomac as high as Wicomico river. They come as late as August, and bring even five dollars a pair when quite fresh.

"Our markets, he says, are dearer than those of New York and Baltimore, and less variously and fully stocked. The market system here requires organization, being carried on by a multitude of small operators who are too

uninformed about prices to institute a competitive system, and hence it often happens that potatoes are sold at one place for $1.50 a bushel and somewhere near by for only fifty cents a bushel.

"The most expensive fisheries on the Potomac rent for about $6,000 a year. Messrs. Knight & Gibson, who have the Long Bridge fishery, opposite Washington, paying $2,000 a year for it, pay also $6,000 for a fishery near Mathias Point, about seventy miles down the Potomac. Knight & Gibson keep a fish stand in the Centre Market. The first shad which reach the North come from Savannah, and bring, in the month of February, as much as $6 a pair. The black bass in the Potomac river were put in at Cumberland many years ago, and have propagated with astonishing fecundity.

"Louisiana Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets was in Civil War days perhaps the liveliest part of Washington. The Hay market occupied the center of the Avenue until about twenty years ago, when it was removed about one block west at the time the wholesale market was established. For a time during the war the upper parts of the buildings along Louisiana Avenue from Ninth to the old Central Guard House were occupied by embalmers, who cared for the bodies of soldiers who died in army hospitals. It was not unusual to see dozens of caskets on the pavement before the buildings. Brady's institute for physical culture was located in one of these buildings. The gymnasium was in the upper part and the billiard and bowling alleys on the street floor." I used to spend a good deal of my time there afternoons and Saturdays as a boy with others in the early seventies.

"At the corner of Ninth and Louisiana Avenue was the Canterbury Theatre, a variety house. All kinds of liquid refreshments were served here during the performances

The original Canterbury Theatre stood at Louisiana Avenue and Sixth Street, and was destroyed by fire in 1869." With my brother I witnessed this fire from the opposite corner in front of the old Unitarian Church at Sixth and D Streets.

"The Central Guard House west of Brady's gymnasium was built in 1859, and was the headquarters for the Auxiliary Guards, predecessors of the Metropolitan Police force. During the war the guard-house not only provided for the local offenders, but was also used as a military prison. Adjoining the guard-house was the store of John A. Baker, headquarters for agricultural supplies. Then several cracker and pie establishments, much frequented by soldiers. Next the horse bazar, and McClelland's iron foundry at the corner of Tenth Street."—John B. McCarthy in *Washington Post*, March, 1921.

At the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, where the Cogswell drinking fountain stands, there was a public hack stand. One afternoon in the early 60's when the "night-liners" began to arrive with their settees and carryalls, getting ready for the night's work, a row started between two of the hack drivers. After numerous names were called and threats made, they decided to go over on the banks of the canal back of the market and fight it out, which they did. The whole crowd left their teams standing where they were and adjourned over back of the market to witness the fight. They were well matched, both stout young men, and full of booze. They fought for some time at give and take; finally they clinched and it became a rough and tumble scrap.

They did not seem to notice how dangerously close they were to the wall of the canal until both men fell overboard, clinched to each other, down in the dirty mud and slime of the canal. The tide was out and one can imagine

what those two fellows looked like floundering about in the mud. Someone got a ladder and put it down to the men, when they scrambled up on the wall, very little hurt, but the worst sight one could imagine. Finally their friends procured some buckets and water and washed them off, when they went into a saloon and had some drinks, shook hands and made up. Those night-liners were a hard lot, but they had their good points. They were seldom known to get into any serious trouble. Their worst fault was in being too fond of drink.—F. L. Durkin.

On Sunday morning, December 18, 1870, Centre Market House, including all the old municipal market buildings, fixtures and market furniture on hand, was destroyed by fire.

Boys were seldom absent from the big fires in those days, and I remember this one distinctly, as I stood with my brother early that Sunday morning at the corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, and witnessed the dreadful waste and destruction that had taken place in a few hours.

The fire was thus described by the *Daily National Republican* of Monday, December 19, 1870:

Gone at Last
Tremendous Conflagration
The Centre Market Totally Destroyed
Immense Loss of Property
Two Men Burned to Death
The Old Watch House—Facts and Reminiscences

The Centre Market House, which for a quarter of a century had been a by-word and reproach to our progress as a city, is gone, totally destroyed by fire, and were it not that the occurrence has caused the death of two young men, besides carrying with it the loss of much private property, we would be tempted to re-echo the almost unanimous

voice, as uttered by the populace before the sad details were made known, and write—"glad of it."

The incubus which has so long borne us down as an enterprising people, the long row of sheds, which have in days gone by been pointed at by strangers with the finger of scorn, have, in a few brief hours, been swept from our sight, never more to greet the wondering gaze of the visitor to the capital of the nation.

About 12.55 o'clock Sunday morning a forked tongue of flame was observed leaping forth from the roof of the main market building, apparently from a point on the north wall, about thirty feet from the Ninth Street entrance. Within a few seconds a sheet of fire burst forth and spread with lightning rapidity all over the building, then, attacking the pitch roof of the temporary addition across Eighth Street, quickly communicated to the main building from Eighth to Seventh Street. In ten minutes the entire structure, extending from Ninth to Seventh Streets, was a perfect mass of flame and smoke, while the locality for two blocks around was lighted up as by the glare of a noonday sun. The sheds on the south side of the main structure were soon on fire, extending as far south as the fish market sheds, the flames taking in their course the old watch-house, which was speedily a mass of ruins.

As soon as the fire was seen, Special Officer Thomas Young ran to the Central guard-house to turn in an alarm from box 25. The police telegraph, as usual, was out of order, and no communication could be had with headquarters. Officers ran out to strike the nearest box, but some of their confreres were before them, and, as stated at headquarters, boxes 34 (Bank of Washington) and 29 (Seventh and E Streets) were rung in simultaneously, 29 being obtained first. The alarm was struck for that box, and soon the clanging gongs of the engines were heard

from the four quarters of the city. Franklin No. 2, Union No. 1, and Columbia No. 3 got to work on the western side of the building, while South Washington No. 4 was stationed by Chief Holmes to work on the Seventh Street side, to protect the property on the east side of that street, as well as to fight the flames which rapidly approached from the west. The steamer Henry Addison, from Georgetown, was on the ground, and did good service. The firemen worked like Trojans, and heavy streams of water from their hose were soon distributed upon the burning mass, but without avail.

The immense area covered by the flames was too great for one department to cover, and notwithstanding the great exertion it was impossible to stay the progress of the conflagration. It really burned itself out, for in three hours the space occupied by the buildings was thoroughly cleared.

The new sheds recently erected by the market-house company on the Avenue, near Ninth Street, as well as the sheds of the fish market, are all that remain standing of the motley group which Saturday night were filled with buyers. The abutments of the walls of the main building also stand. The fire appeared to originate directly from a little room on the north side of the building about thirty yards from the Ninth Street entrance, occupied by an old man named Brenehan, who temporarily kept a fruit stand at the corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.

The scene in the vicinity of the conflagration was one of awful splendor. The mass of flame which spread over the entire two blocks rendered everything as light as day, and persons standing in Market Space and Eighth Street could readily have read the finest type. Thousands of persons flocked from every direction, and the number of persons congregated at very short notice was immense.

The bodies of Soloman Hammond, a huckster in the

market, and R. Alpheus Boyd were recovered from the ruins of the fire. The loss occasioned by the fire could not be estimated.

Not altogether satisfied with the stated cause of the fire, a committee of the Centre Market Company offered a reward of $1,000.00 for the arrest or information leading to the detection of the party or parties who set fire to the market house. Signed by Alexander R. Shepherd, Chairman of the building committee of the Market.

At the time of the Centre Market fire Sidney McFarland was the clerk or Market Master. He was appointed by Mayor Emery, who also appointed Mr. George Holmes as Chief of the D. C. Fire Department.—James Holmes.

Dr. William Tindall remembers the burning of old Centre Market very vividly. He was living at that time on D Street southeast opposite Providence Hospital. He stated to me that the wind was so high that night that during the progress of the fire showers of charred particles of shingles from the old market roof fell on Capitol Hill and in the vicinity of his home.

Jacob J. West, a butcher in Centre Market, in relating to me incidents connected with old Marsh Market, said that he was in the old market on Saturday night, December 17, 1870, and that it was a cold, windy night, and that Leonard G. Killian, for whom he worked, said to him that night, before leaving the market, that if the old market did not burn down that night it never would.

Half a century ago Washington was rejoicing in the prospect of a change in conditions on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, where for years an old cluster of sheds had served as a market place. On the morning of Sunday, December 18, 1870, much of this property was destroyed by fire. The *Star* in its issue of

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT NINTH STREET OPPOSITE CENTER MARKET DURING FRESHET OF 1889

December 19 thus summarizes the story of the blaze which was accompanied by loss of life:

"The topic of discussion yesterday and today has naturally been the destruction of the old market house by fire—a structure so very old that the oldest inhabitants cannot fix the exact date when the first of the congeries of sheds was erected.

"It was at first supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary and the fact that the fire seemed to break out at different points almost simultaneously would appear to give color to that theory, but the later investigations lead to the belief that the fire was an accident and originated in the shanty occupied by a fruit dealer, who had a light and a charcoal fire in operation a short time before the fire was discovered, and at the point where it first appeared. That the fire should run through the building with lightning speed is explained by the supposition that the gas took fire from the pipe. The old inner roof of the market was also a perfect tinder box, calculated to ignite from a spark along its whole extent."—*Evening Star*, December, 19, 1870.

On May 2, 1870, Mayor S. J. Bowen called a special meeting of the Councils to take action in reference to the pending action of Congress granting to a private company the privilege of erecting a market house on the site of Centre Market. Following Mayor Bowen's address, Alderman A. P. Clark, the father of our President Allen C. Clark, offered a preamble and resolution opposing the erection of a new market by a private corporation, stating that the city desires to and will build a suitable market-house on that site.

Mr. Clark's resolution was adopted with but a single dissenting vote, and in the evening the Common Council took like action and appointed a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the Board of Aldermen.

An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of

Columbia, August 23, 1871, providing for the purchase of certain market sites and the erection thereon of certain markets: The Governor, in behalf of the District of Columbia, is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000, but $150,000 of which were issued.

Among the business houses in the neighborhood of and around Centre Market at the time of the fire of 1870 are the following: Beginning at Seventh and B Streets or the canal was E. G. Wheeler's junk shop strung out along the canal to Eighth Street, Walter D. Marlow's wood and coal yard, and Fenwick & Stewart's sash and door and blind mill; at the northeast corner of Seventh and B Streets, Geo. W. Goodall's plumbing shop, next Redman Coleman Co., carpenters and builders, J. P. Bartholow, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., then several saloons and eating places, the American House, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, on the first floor the grocery of Saml. and Peter Bacon. Crossing the Avenue, St. Marc's Hotel, crossing C Street the bank of Washington, and Mutual Fire Insurance Co., over same. Adjoining on the Louisiana Avenue corner John A. Ruff's Washington City Savings Bank; crossing Louisiana Avenue the Fireman's Insurance Co., National Union Insurance Co. (643 La. Ave.), and the drug store of H. H. Howard and Petty's hat, cap and shoe store; opposite on corner of Seventh and Market Space, W. B. Moses' Furniture Store and the Avenue Hotel over same; then Market Space from Seventh to Ninth Streets mostly dry goods firms, Robert E. Thompson; Moses Taylor Co., Johnson and Cropley, Hooe & Bros., Davis and Gaither, Sears and Bro., Wm. R. Riley & Bros., S. Heller, fancy goods, J. Orville Johnson and John Goldin, photographers; Benj. E. Gittings & Mrs. E. Lowe, millinery, Hall & Hume, grocers, James B. Dodson and Darius Clagget, carpets, Wm. S. Mitchell Co., drygoods, and Perry & Brother on the

corner of Ninth, crossing Ninth Street the drug store of Joseph W. Nairn, across the Avenue the new Marble Saloon, first occupied by Russell and Leonard. It was considered a high class restaurant, handsomely fitted and furnished. The building was owned and erected by Thomas Berry, contractor, who, I am told, built this structure with surplus marble from the Capitol. This saloon was afterwards the scene of a number of unfortunate incidents, and was frequently flooded by water during the freshets from 1870 until the reclamation of the Potomac flats.

Over the Marble Saloon W. L. Wall had his auction rooms. Across C Street facing the Market was the Canterbury Theatre, afterward Wall's Opera House and later Ford's Opera House. This old building had been a carriage factory and now, 1870, Mr. Wall used the rear of the first floor as a storage place for vehicles, etc. Below the theatre on the C Street side and Louisiana Avenue corners were the saloons of Werner and O'Neill.

On the southwest corner of Ninth and Louisiana Avenue was the commission house of F. C. Weston and beyond, the new Central Guard House, Brady's gymnasium, the horse bazar of Wm. L. Wall, several cracker and commission firms and McClellands iron foundry. Opposite on Louisiana Avenue was the agricultural implement house of John A. Baker and several commission houses. On Ninth, opposite the market, were several saloons and eating places, John T. Lee & Company, fish dealers, and on the corner of Ninth and B Street on the Canal, J. J. Sullivan's flour and feed store. It was here one of the men was burned to death in trying to remove baled hay from the building.

This completes the circuit of the business houses around old Centre Market and few perhaps have been overlooked.

Among the dealers who were connected with the old Centre Market at the time of the fire of 1870, and whose stalls, stands, fixtures and merchandise were swept away in a single night by that destructive fire, many of the following names will be readily called to mind:

BUTCHERS

James A. Hoffman
Armistead Homiller
Samuel S. Hoover
Michael Homiller
Benj. S. Elliott
Christian Kieny
Charles Homiller
Benj. F. Hunt
Wm. H. Hoover*
William Miller
T. G. Hoover
Joseph Miller
R. B. Hoover
Geo. W. Miller
John Widmayer†
William Widmayer
Leonard G. Killian
George Killian
George Leonard Botsch
John H. Glick
Joseph Kengla
Henry Ruppert
Charles H. Johnson
Benj. F. Donaldson
Samuel S. Coggins
Bernard Geier
Joseph Geier
John Poor
John R. Kelley
John Ruppert
Casper Schafer
Louis Kengla
Joseph Weaver
Wm. H. Fenton
Joseph Prather
William Donaldson
John Myer
David N. Green
John Yeabower
Leonard Zeller
Anton Ruppert
John Ebert
Wm. F. Kengla
Theodore Barnes
John Eagleston
Joseph Weyrich
John H. Davidson
Frederick Meyers
Wm. M. Schlorb

*Afterward meat inspector of the District for 28 years.
†Killed September 3, 1872, at Northern Liberty Market.

A Good Type of One of the Successful Colored Women at the Center Market, Virginia End, Ninth and B Streets

(Photo Alice Underwood Hunt)

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT DEALERS

Holmes & Bro.
Taylor Wade & Co.
Chas. Heitmuiller
Brown Bros.
Richardson & Co.
Felix Greenapple
John Collins
Francis Turnburke
Anderson Bros.
Schaffer & Cleary
Thos. Rover
Orlando D. Summy
John H. Weaver
Zachariah McElfresh
Henry Vogle
Holmes & Bros.
Wm. H. Shreve
F. C. Weston & Co.
Febrey & Wade
James Lavender
Geo. I. Hall
Wm. Oliver Shreve
Mrs. Fountaine
Lemuel Weeden
Richard F. King
Geo. Schlosser
Saml. R. Shreve
Saml. Pennell

BUTTER AND EGG DEALERS

Geo. M. Oyster
Wm. A. Coburn
T. M. Sullivan
Wm. T. Johnson
Chas. D. Fearson
Henry Keller
John Lane
Andrew J. Wheatley
Jos. C. Fearson
Lawson Trundle
Thos. J. Johnson
William Dix

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

Geo. S. Kraft
David Volland
Thos. Havenner
C. C. Volland
Thos. Jarvis
Geo. C. Walker

Mrs. Mary Norton, Proprietor of the "Doughnut Eating House."

FISH DEALERS

Agnes Schrepler
Faunce & Bro.
John T. Lee and
James H. Skidmore,

who said "The telegraph beats the mail," so he wired for a car load of fresh fish from New York. This was considered an innovation and a big venture at that day.

Bud Egleston and wife conducting, "The Washington Eating Saloon."

POULTRY

Joseph Gold and others.

Bennet Trueworthy's Green Mountain Dining Rooms.

A lively description of the situation at the Centre Market, as it presented itself some sixty-eight years ago, is that of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, in his observations on "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, in the years 1853-1854," recently published. In his journal, under date of December 16, 1855, at Washington (Vol. 2, pp. 13-14), he remarks:

"Visiting the market place early in Tuesday morning, I found myself in the midst of a throng of a very different character from any I have ever seen at the North. The majority of the people were negroes, and, taken as a whole, they appeared inferior in the expression of their faces and less well-clothed than any collection of negroes I had ever seen before. All the negro characteristics were more clearly marked in each than they often are in any at the North. In their dress, language, manner, motions—all were distinguishable almost as much as by their color, from the white people who were distributed among them, and engaged in the same occupations—chiefly selling poultry, vegetables and small country produce. The white men were, generally, a mean looking people, and but meanly dressed, but differently so from the negroes.

"Most of the produce was in small, rickety carts, drawn by the smallest, ugliest, leanest lot of oxen and horses that I ever saw. There was but one pair of horses in over a hundred that were tolerably good—a remarkable proportion of them were maimed in some way. As for the oxen, I do not believe New England and New York together could produce a single yoke so poor as the best of them.

"The very trifling quantity of articles brought in and exposed for sale by most of the market people was notice-

able; a peck of potatoes, 3 bunches of carrots, 2 cabbages, 6 eggs and a chicken would be about the average stock in trade of all the dealers. Mr. F. said that an old negro woman once came to his door with a single large turkey, which she pressed him to buy. Struck with her fatigued appearance, he made some inquiries of her, and ascertained that she had been several days coming from home, had traveled mainly on foot, and had brought the turkey and nothing else with her. 'Ole Massa had to raise some money somehow, and could not sell anyting else, so he tole me to ketch the big gobbler, and tote um down to Washington and see wot um would fotch.' "—Henry E. Davis.

THE AVENUE CARNIVAL

For two days, February 20 and 21, 1871, Washington gave itself over to merriment in celebration of what was regarded as the first step toward the redemption of the Capital and its development as a model American city. That step was the completion of the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue with wooden blocks the entire width and distance from the Capitol to the Treasury. An elaborate program was arranged. The Avenue was profusely decorated with flags, bunting and Chinese lanterns. Its surface was swept as clean as a floor. On Monday morning, the 20th, the city was crowded with visitors who arrived by every train and boat. The hotels were packed and many of the people from out of town were actually without shelter. The crowd rivaled those of inauguration times.

There were horse races on the Avenue, a civic parade, featuring the Fire Department, foot races, goat races and wheelbarrow races. After the races the Avenue was thrown open for pleasure riding in carriages and on horseback. In the evening fireworks were displayed on the White Lot. At night a grand ball was held at Corcoran Art Gallery, to open that institution and to raise funds for the completion of the Washington Monument.

On the second day there was a masque carnival on the Avenue, with more races and a tournament.

One of the interesting incidents of the carnival was the appearance of "Beau" Hickman on horseback, a notable figure on the streets of the capital city fifty and more years ago. At night on the second day there were three carnival balls—a full dress civic ball at Masonic Temple, a masquerade ball at the National Theatre, and a tournament ball at Marini's Academy.—*Evening Star,* February 20-22, 1871.

The laying of the wood pavement began in the fall of 1870, and was finished in February, 1871.

The new Centre Market was erected by a private company, chartered by Congress for the purpose. The entire stock of this company was taken in 1870, 10,000 shares at $50.00 each. Mayor Emery subscribed for 1,000 shares; Fitzhugh Coyle, 500 shares; A. R. Shepherd, 1,000 shares, and later 500 shares; Moses Kelly, 500 shares; H. D. Cooke, 500 shares; M. Tinker subscribed for one share each for five persons, one of the five being for Hiram Libby, and ten for himself; Mr. Chandler subscribed for one share each for several different persons and 1,245 for himself, and afterwards he subscribed for 1,250 additional shares for himself; Mr. Hildreth subscribed for five shares for F. B. Whitney, and 1,245 for himself; Mr. Ordway subscribed for one share each for five individuals, and 1,245 for himself; several shares were taken by parties whose names were not ascertained; it then being found that there were only 220 shares left, Mr. Chandler took them.

November 5, 1870, the incorporators were organized by the election of directors in the persons of H. D. Cooke, A. R. Shepherd, H. S. Dawes, S. S. Smoot, C. Cushing, H. Van Aerman, N. C. Ordway, John Roache, M. G. Emery, E. M. Tinker, T. C. Connolly, W. E. Chandler,

This Old Colored Woman Sold Vegetables From Her Wagon at Center Market For Over Forty Years

(Photo Alice Underwood Hunt)

and F. A. Hildreth. Henry D. Cooke was chosen president, Moses Kelly, treasurer, and a building committee of six was chosen as follows: Messrs. Shepherd, Ordway, Davis, Tinker, Hildreth, and Smoot. Adolph Cluss was selected as the architect, who drew up plans for the building.

The whole length of the market houses on Seventh, Ninth and B Streets is 740 feet; average width, 82 feet; length of wholesale store building, 274 feet; width 37 feet. In the central portion of the building is the Armory, and in the second story of the Ninth Street portion is the drill room. The buildings were begun in the spring of 1871, and completed in the summer of 1872, and are of the most substantial character. The retail building of brick covers 60,172 square feet of ground.—Wm. B. Webb.

Centre Market contains 666 stalls, rented by 256 different dealers. Over a quarter million dollars' worth of business a week is done here. The present buildings were erected in 1872. Bowling alleys and skating rink were added later on. It is said that one dealer alone sells a thousand chickens a day. The most extensive dealer in fish is a woman. The former Mrs. Galt, an excellent cook and exceptional housekeeper, and intelligent marketer, always did her marketing in person until the day of the announcement of her engagement to President Wilson. A real atmosphere of "down South" is given to this market by the fringe of colored farmers' wagons that line the curb during business hours.

The act of incorporation of the Washington Market Company, approved May 20, 1870, granted to that company for the term of ninety-nine years the land between Louisiana Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue on the north, B Street on the south, and provided that the company should pay a rental therefor of $25,000.00 to the city of Washington to be expended for the support and relief of the poor.

By an act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia approved August 23, 1871, the annual rental was reduced to $20,000.00.

In March, 1873, Congress provided for the purchase of the interest of the District of Columbia in the City Hall building in Washington at the price of $75,000.00 and authorized the Governor and Board of Public Works to make arrangements to secure sufficient land fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues between Seventh and Ninth Streets, to be used for a suitable building for the District offices.

The Governor and Board of Public Works entered into arrangement with the Washington Market Company, March 18, 1873, by which the Market Company agreed to convey to the District of Columbia the land retained to the value of $7,500.00 and the Market Company to pay taxes on the land and improvements.—*Evening Star,* July 25. 1913.

Until the present Corporation was given its control, this market was under the management of the city government.

To temporarily displace, during the period of construction, the hundreds of dealers who here had for so many years served the public, excited the bitterest antagonisms, while the proposed transfer from public to private control of the market excited no less bitter feeling. To Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Vermont, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on District of Columbia, is due great honor in connection with the plans for this market. He had great faith in the city's future, and for the buildings of this market not to meet all reasonable needs of the city for many years to come, he believed, would be a great mistake. So he and others planned large and liberal things, and as a result the law calling for the present structure was passed. The

privileges of the charter were conferred upon the following men, all more or less identified with the offices of the city: Henry D. Cooke, D. W. Bliss, Thomas Berry, Wm. B. Todd, Peter Gardner, Henry S. Davis, Geo. W. Riggs, B. G. Daniels, M. G. Emery, Frederick P. Stanton, Thomas C. Connolly, S. P. Brown, Alexander R. Shepherd, Hallet Kilbourne, B. B. French, Jas. L. Barbour, Job W. Angus, W. W. Rapley, Thos. Lewis and others.

It is to these gentlemen—Mathew G. Emery, N. G. Ordway, Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Carlos Pierce of Boston, Fisher A. Hildreth and Edward R. Fisher—that the honor of the enterprise is due.

In the preparation of the plans for the great structures of Centre Market, the committees of Congress, the authorities of the District and the incorporators depended greatly upon Mr. Adolf Cluss, then foremost architect of the city. —History of Washington by Allen B. Slauson.

Screen doors and windows were not in general use in the days of the old "Mash Market." The people did not seem to need them very much, as about all the flies in town were at the sturgeon market along the canal and Bill Anderson's eating house, at the western end of the market. Here one could get a good breakfast of ham and eggs, bread and coffee for 15 cents; or a good dinner of corned beef and cabbage, or other food, with pie or pudding for a "quarter."

There was a long table spread outside on the sidewalk which would seat probably twenty-five people. In those days there were flies and plenty of them in and around the market, which kept the butchers and others constantly brushing them off their wares. But Bill Anderson couldn't begin to keep the flies off the edibles on his table, much less his patrons, so he rigged up a line of large fans which swung on rods from the ceiling. They were made somewhat on the order of a large kite, only they were square,

of a light frame of wood, covered with colored paper of different kinds and fringed on the lower edges. Each fan was about three feet square, and there were about eight of them. They were each hung from above, each fan on its own axle, with a crank on one end which was connected with a long rod running lengthwise of the table. This rod was connected to a wooden shaft about two inches square, which swung down to a chair at one end of the table, where a darkey sat from morning till night almost, moving the fans back and forth by means of the above named shaft which he grasped in his hand, keeping the fans in motion and at the same time supplying cool air to those eating about the table. Sometimes in very hot weather he would work so hard brushing away the flies that the perspiration would roll down his face and neck and then, when stopping to mop his brow, the flies would get in their work.

Judging from the prices paid for Centre Market stalls as noted in the following in January, 1871, there was no real excuse for "H. C. L." profiteering fifty years ago on the part of the retailers of food supplies on the score of excessive rents:

"Today at noon there was quite a lively time at the Centre Market, the cause being the sale of stalls in the 8th Street wing of the temporary structure. Mr. Frank Cleary officiated as auctioneer, stating that they would sell the stalls at so much per month, with the understanding that no fish or feed was to be sold therein. He further stated that purchasers would be able to remain a year, if not longer, in possession of the stalls. Stall No. 303 was the first one put up, and when he announced that the minimum set was $20 per month, some of the crowd laughed rather derisively when Mr. Cleary said: 'You needn't laugh, gentlemen; we can pass it.' Voices: 'We'll all pass.' 'I'll give you

$4 and split the difference.' No 307 was next started and the same minimum was announced, but at this point the laughing ceased and Mr. James Small, a dealer in peanuts and oranges, took it at $20. No. 331 sold for $20 to G. S. Rowell; 315, a corner stand, was sold to H. H. Smith at the same price; 319, minimum $12, was started at that amount and knocked down at $17 to William Crawford; 320 was started at the minimum, $11, and knocked down at $15 to H. Oppenheimer." The other stalls were sold at about the same prices, ranging from $12 to $20 a month. —*Evening Star,* January 7, 1871.

OPENING OF THE NEW MARKET

A Gala Day—Bands of Music and Butchers' Meat

This morning the stall holders in the new buildings of the Washington Market Company opened business at their new locations within the clean and commodious halls, and there was a very large attendance of purchasers throughout the morning. Between 5 and 6 o'clock it may be truthfully said that nearly every color, trade, profession, age, and country was represented in the new building. Mr. N. G. Ordway made his appearance shortly after 5 o'clock and briefly addressed the market men, congratulating them on getting into a decent market house at last.

On stands at the lower ends of the Seventh and Ninth Street wings sections of Donch's band were stationed and performed the programme as published in yesterday's *Star.*

Nearly every dealer had taken pride in fixing up his stalls in the most attractive manner, and there has seldom been a finer display of meats, vegetables, etc., in this city.—*Evening Star,* July 2, 1872.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD ROUTE

Tuesday, July 2, 1872, should be remembered in this locality as notable for two great events in the history of the District of Columbia, the first, the opening of a grand market, the Washington City Market House; the second, the opening to travel of a new line of railroad, extending from Washington directly to Baltimore.

The first passenger train over the newly completed Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was fixed to start at 5 o'clock. The fare to Baltimore was $1.00, and the schedule time one hour and fifty-five minutes.—*National Republican,* July 3, 1872.

The present extensive Centre Market buildings stand upon reservation No. 7, Square No. 328, which was set aside as a market site on the original plan of the city as approved by President Washington, March 2, 1797. This reservation has been continuously used for market purposes from the time of the transfer of the seat of the National Government from Philadelphia to this city in President John Adams' times, down to the present time. In all this time it is said to have been not only the geographical center, but the food center as well, of the National Capital.

Sixty years ago, or during the Civil War, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extended along B Street just south of the market, cutting off and forming an island of southwest Washington. The old market sheds were crowded along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and were a system of low, patched roofs, dilapidated and unsightly in appearance, straggling back from the Avenue to the Canal.

In 1870, Congress determined to secure for the city of Washington, market buildings which would be creditable to the Capital of a great nation, and after much discussion,

the act creating the Washington Market Company was passed, May 20, 1870.

It was under authority of this statute that the attractive and expensive structures which now adorn the site in question, and which constitute, it is believed, the finest group of enclosed market buildings in America, took the place of the old dilapidated shacks.

In 1886, in order to provide necessary facilities for the dealers and their patrons in caring for perishable food products, the height of the B Street or center buildings was increased to three stories, which were insulated and equipped for refrigeration, and the most modern machinery introduced for providing low temperatures for cold storage, it being the first market in America and, it is believed, in the world, to thus provide cold storage facilities. Centre Market is lighted by its own electric lighting plant. The electric station also supplies current for meat grinders, electric fans, etc. An ice-making plant is also located in the main building.

Over 200 dealers occupy the more than 600 stands in Centre Market. Special provision is made for the farmers bringing in their products from Maryland and Virginia, along the south front of the market, known as "Farmers' Line."

Incorporated by Act of Congress May 20, 1870, Centre Market is bounded on all four sides by street car lines.

The market closes about noon on all week days excepting Saturdays, when it is kept open until 11 o'clock at night. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the attendance is greatest, especially on the hotter days, when there is furnished a rare spectacle of food and fruit products, wonderful in their vast variety, unequaled perhaps by any other market in the world.

The patrons of Centre Market from its earliest history to the present day have embraced all the many leagues of social and political life of the city. The homes of presidents and congressmen, of wealth and station, as well as the multitude of the busy and the poor, are all constantly represented here.

The title to the land upon which the market stands has been in the United States since the location of the Federal City.

For some years prior to 1870 the net earnings of this market amounted to about $14,000 annually.

In 1870 among the incorporators high in authority interested in Centre Market were Henry D. Cooke, Matthew G. Emery, S. P. Brown, George W. Riggs, Wm. B. Todd, Jas. L. Barbour, Alexander R. Shepherd, Hallett Kilbourn and others.

The Act of May 20, 1870, leased to the Washington Market Company for ninety-nine years, 181,201 square feet of reservation No. 7 of the District of Columbia. At that time land was valued at $1.50 a square foot. The annual rental fixed by the charter was $25,000.00 a year, and it was to be used for the benefit of the poor of the District of Columbia.

As a result of the fire of 1870 the Company was enabled to obtain peaceable possession of the premises, with only a few unadjusted claims and relieved from the payment of a considerable amount for buildings and fixtures belonging to individuals, once standing on the ground.

The new market buildings of this Company were completed in the summer of 1872. The following March 4th President Grant was inaugurated the second time.—Statement of Washington Market Company, 1913.

At "Virginia End" of Center Market, 9th and B Streets
(Photo Alice Underwood Hunt)

MARBLE TABLET ON CENTRE MARKET NINTH STREET TOWER

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY
CHARTERED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
MAY 20, 1870
OPENED FOR BUSINESS JULY 1, 1872

Dimensions of different sections of Centre Market structures:

Seventh Street wing, 200 feet by 78 feet.
Ninth Street wing, 200 feet by 78 feet.
B Street connection, 344 feet by 84 feet.
Arcade building, 12 wholesale stores, 274 feet by 40 feet.
North Centre wing, 82 feet by 42 feet.
Boiler and Pump House connections 24 feet by 34 feet.
Iron Buildings for brine tanks 32 by 41 feet and for
Electric light machinery 29 feet by 41 feet.
Eight hydraulic elevators for carrying products to and from cold storage rooms, and six artesian wells, yielding pure cold water.
Total number of stalls inside main Market, 666.
Iron booths under awnings, 34.
Spaces for farmers' tables on sidewalks, 100.
Wagon spaces for actual producers in interior of Market grounds or on curbs, 200.
Total number of spaces when fully occupied by retail dealers, 1,000.

AREA USED FOR MARKET PURPOSES EXCLUSIVE OF COURTS AND DRIVEWAYS, TWO AND A QUARTER ACRES

Rebuilt and capacity nearly doubled with mechanical refrigeration, electric lighting machinery. Ninth Street Hall and Arcade added in 1888, and since 400,000 cubic

feet cold storage rooms, refrigerated by ten miles of heavy two inch brine pipes, rendering the cold air perfectly pure and clean.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

First President, Ex-Governor H. D. Cooke.
Second President, Ex-Mayor M. G. Emery.
Third President, Ex-Governor N. G. Ordway.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Caleb Cushing, William E. Chandler, Edward R. Tinker, Benj. F. Butler, Alexander R. Shepherd, John Cassels, Fitzhugh Coyle, Hallet Kilbourn, Samuel W. Curriden, Fisher A. Hildreth, Preston S. Smith, Clerk and Treasurer, Adolph Cluss, Architect.

The Centre Market always had another name among old-timers who spoke of it as the Marsh or Mash Market because it was erected where there was once a marsh and because it was surrounded by low ground. It was formally opened on December 15, 1801, and was kept open on Sundays as well as week days for the first four years of its existence, in spite of a strong Sunday observance movement which won out completely on April 2, 1814, when a law was passed by the local law-making body which forbade "working on Sunday or allowing children or slaves to otherwise profane the Sabbath day by going hunting." At that time the Tiber had not been thoroughly controlled, and it made market days rather uncertain for the reason that the water covered the ground thereabouts. This, however, was corrected in later years when the Tiber was turned into the canal.

In 1837 the Perseverance Fire Company built its house about where Eighth Street enters the market, and from that

time the market and the "Percy" firehouse were known as "down town," for it was on the firehouse the curfew bell was rung. This not only commanded all children off the streets after 10 o'clock at night, but also prohibited all colored people, "slave or free," from using the streets after that time.

The Centre Market was owned by the city, built on ground given the city on condition that it would be used for market purposes. It was a long one-story building, devoid of ornamentation, and extended practically all the way from Seventh to Ninth Street. From 1839 to 1849, a constant effort was made to have an upper story added to provide what Washington has always needed—a public hall for large gatherings and conventions, but the proponents of the needed improvements were unsuccessful.

The Centre Market of old days was to many as much of an attraction as was the famed French Market of New Orleans in its palmiest days. Almost everything could be bought, from jewely to drygoods. That is nearly true today but the lines of jewelry and drygoods carried now can be surpassed elsewhere.

One of the great attractions of the Centre Market from 1848 to 1868 was the fact that many fish dealers sold fish alive. When the fish were caught in the Potomac or elsewhere they were brought in live boxes and it was no unusual sight to see fish jumping about the fish stands as prospective purchasers inspected them. If no sale was made the fish were simply dumped back into the baskets and then into the live boxes which were floating in the canal, only 25 feet south of the market. The stock could be kept alive as long as desired or until sold, and the method had many advantages over cold storage, the chief of which was its inexpensiveness.

This, however desirable it was, could not last, for in 1870 the old market was destroyed by fire, the walls falling in many places. All kinds of stories were told as to how the fire started and explanations were made of its accidental happening. Explanation was even made as to how the building caught fire in two or three places at the same time, but anyhow the building was completely ruined.

Horatio Bolster, a prize fighter, was in jail at the time under sentence of death for killing a man named Sonny James. One hour after his conviction and sentence he announced that unless certain things happened, he might tell how the market was accidentally destroyed by fire. He may have been bluffing, but, nevertheless, some new evidence was discovered and he obtained a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal.

N. G. Ordway, who was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at the time, with some of his New Hampshire friends looked over the wreck of the market and concluded that if they could get the land free they would put up a new building, and the result was a charter from Congress for the Washington Market Company, dated May 20, 1870. The market was rebuilt, much better in every respect than the original building, and the property passed from the District to the corporation, which has owned it ever since. The corporation pays taxes and an annual rental for the land.

A few days since, the Senate committee on the District reported a bill, which, however, goes over to the new Congress, directing the market company to go out of existence so far as ownership is concerned, and to return the property to the District so that some time it may be a municipal market again. It also provided that the market be operated under the Agricultural Department, which will be an interesting experiment as to the value of community interests.

—John B. McCarthy in *Washington Post*, March, 1921.

The Washington Market Company was incorporated by an act of Congress approved May 2, 1870. This act authorized the corporation to build market-houses on the lands of the United States lying and being situated between Seventh and Ninth Streets, fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues, the right to occupy stalls in which at the fixed rate was to be sold at auction. They were also to erect a large front building on a plan filed in the office of the Secretary of State, which building was to be leased by the company for stores, offices and other lawful purposes.

The privileges granted the company were for a period of ninety-nine years, and at the end of thirty years Congress could authorize the District government to take possession of said property by paying to said company or other lawful holder the value thereof. The company was to pay annually $25,000 to the city of Washington, to be expended by the city authorities for relief and support of the poor.

The right to alter, amend, or repeal the act was reserved.

In pursuance of this act a company was organized June 11, 1870. One Carlos Pierce, of Boston, was the principal subscriber of stock, and had agreed to give, as bonuses, large quantities of the stock to divers persons who had promoted, as they claimed, the passage of the act. He died during the summer of that year, and his death, together with the complications and difficulties connected with the distribution of stock and bonuses, prevented the full organization of said company, and the enterprise was substantially abandoned by them.

The act of incorporation provided that in case the incorporators therein named neglected for a period of sixty days to proceed with the necessary matters connected with the incorporation of said company, it should be lawful for any twenty of the citizens of Washington to associate themselves

together by articles of agreement and incorporation under said act, and thereupon to enjoy all the privileges conferred, and be subject to all the duties which were devolved upon said incorporators.

In pursuance of the powers and authority this conferred, a company was organized September 29, 1870, and became a body corporate under the provisions of this act.

At the time of the passage of said act the real estate in question was occupied by market buildings of a class not creditable to the city, but to which certain marketmen had acquired rights of which it became necessary to divest them; and the market company was required to purchase their several and respective interests, by an appraisement of the same. On the 18th day of December, 1870, in the night season, before said company took possession of said lands, a fire broke out, which destroyed all the buildings upon said lands. The necessity for a market was so imperative that, on the 20th day of said month, Congress passed a joint resolution constituting the chairmen of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the Mayor of Washington, commissioners to require the Washington Market Company, organized under the fifteenth section of the act of May 20, 1870, promptly to furnish temporary market accommodations for marketmen who were driven out by said fire; and also to erect, at the earliest possible day, the first stories or market portions of the present buildings; * * * and said commissioners were authorized to make such alterations in the buildings, and such arrangements with said company, as was best calculated to secure the speedy erection of buildings creditable to the city, and sufficiently commodious for all the wants of the public, etc. Under the requirements of this commission, the market company proceeded immediately to erect temporary build-

Waiting Anxiously For A Customer, Canal Side, Old Center Market

(Photo Alice Underwood Hunt)

ings; and so expeditious were they that the stalls were occupied by Christmas of that year by the marketmen for the sale of their respective commodities. These temporary buildings were erected at a cost to the company of about $30,000. These temporary buildings were occupied for about one and a half years, while the permanent buildings were being erected on the rear land. They were completed so that before July 1, 1872, the right to occupy the stalls for the two succeeding years from that date was sold at auction, and the marketmen went into possession of the same. The temporary buildings, erected as aforesaid on the front land, were then demolished.

Before any important steps were taken for the erection of the proposed building on Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues, on the 3d day of March, 1873, Congress added to the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies the following clause:

For the purchase by the United States of the interest of the District of Columbia, in the present city hall building, in Washington now used solely for government purposes, such sum as may be determined by three impartial appraisers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, the same to be applied by said District only for the erection of a suitable building for the District offices; and the governor and Board of Public Works are authorized, if they deem it advisable for that purpose, to make arrangements to secure sufficient land fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues, between Seventh and Ninth Streets: Provided, That the Government of the United States shall not be liable for any expenditure for said land, or for the purchase money therefor, or for the buildings to be erected thereon; and no land, or the use thereof, is hereby granted for the purpose of erecting any building thereon for such building.

The District authorities received the said sum of $75,000, and appropriated the further sum of $15,000 for the erection

of a building. But they were without the lands necessary, and being prohibited from occupying any lands of the United States, they had to make other arrangements. Accordingly, on the 18th of March, 1873, the governor and board of public works of the District entered into an agreement with the market company, by which the latter conveyed to the District all its title and interest in the land as aforesaid leased to said company for a period of ninety-nine years, lying in front of said market house and fronting upon Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues, with the right of use of alley lying between said lands and the market house, in consideration of the District releasing the market company from the payment of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, of the sum required annually to be paid by said company for the relief of the poor of the District.

The District authorities took possession of said lands and commenced laying the foundation of the public buildings designed to be erected, but were restrained by a resolution of the Senate. Since April 1, 1873, the market company have paid but $7,500 as rental and taxes only upon the land actually occupied by them with the improvements made thereon.

The stock of said company is nominally one million of dollars, of which ten per cent only has been paid, $100,000. This sum, however, was not sufficient to put up the buildings which now occupy said lands, and as the stockholders were unwilling to make further payment upon their stock subscriptions, the company issued bonds to the amount of $200,000, which were sold as follows: $115,000 at 80 per cent, $60,000 at 50 per cent, and the remaining $25,000 were pledged for a loan at 80 per cent. Stockholders were mostly the purchasers. With the cash paid on subscriptions of stock, that realized from the bonds, and the amount realized from the auction sale of the stalls, $60,000, the

company has constructed the temporary and permanent buildings.—Report of the District of Columbia Committee, April 8, 1880, to whom was referred (H. R. Bill No. 589) to repeal the charter of the Washington Market Co.

Among the last bills signed by President Wilson before he went out of office March 4, 1921, was that repealing the charter of the Washington Market Company, and providing for the taking over of the Centre Market buildings by the government.

The site is already owned by the government, and under the new law the government will purchase the buildings. The stalls will be leased, but under supervision of the Department of Agriculture. President Harding, on September 29, 1921, appointed Frank A. Horne, of New York; John M. Walker, of Rockessin, Del., and Louis A. Dent, an attorney of this city, a commission to appraise the value of the buildings belonging to the Washington Market Company preparatory to their being taken over by the federal government.

The members of this commission were sworn in October 4, 1921, by Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, in criminal court No. 1, and one of the extra courtrooms has been assigned for the use of the commission.

The commission began its hearings upon the valution of the market property December 12, 1921, and filed its award on March 31, 1922.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRE MARKET BUILDINGS

1801 Original structure built.
1822 First addition, the Seventh Street wing or L.
1826 Second addition, from Eighth to Ninth Streets, 200 feet long.
1827 Building of shed on south side of west addition.
1843 Centre Market newly shingled.
1857 A shed-vegetable market erected on line of B Street, from Seventh to Ninth Streets, 500 feet long.
1870 Old market buildings destroyed by fire.
1871 New market buildings of the Washington Market Company erected.

Among the references given herein, I feel particularly indebted for much of the valuable information I have gathered to the following: Mr. W. B. Bryan, Mr. Allen C. Clark, Dr. William Tindall, Mr. John B. Lord, Mr. Julius Strobel, Dr. B. W. Summy, Mr. Jacob West, Mr. James Holmes, Mr. Henry Thorne, Mr. Wm. H. Hoover.

IN AFTER YEARS

By JOHN CLAGETT PROCTOR

(Read at the Two Hundredth Public Meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, March 21, 1922.)

In after years, as time rolls on,
And none of us on earth shall be,
And mortal life has passed into
That great unknown, uncertainty;
When relatives and friends now dear,
Are gathered to their last reward—
Into that realm where angels dwell
As children of our blessed Lord;
When even slabs to mark our graves
Are thrown aside in one big heap,
That none may know our resting place
Or where, entombed, at rest we sleep;
When cities rise where dead now lie,
In evolution's mystery—
One thought is left, perhaps, at least,
We may be known in history.

And so it is that you and I,
Unconscious now how well we do,
May, in the after years to come,
Supply some great historic clue;
May please some energetic brain
Investigating facts, to see
Some time, somewhere, existed this
Historical Society;
May open wide our annual book
And see each member noted there,
As well as papers we have read—
Prepared with accuracy and care;
For just as long as earth shall last,
And people dwell upon its face,
The things recorded by us, here
Shall somewhere find a valued place.

Our efforts will not be in vain,
Nor shall our labors die, as we,
But, like the soul, shall ever live,
And find in death sweet victory.
Then why should we not do our best
To onward and to upward climb,
For future's sake, if not for now—
While still we live and have the time.

'Twould be a selfish man, indeed.
Who would not leave his knowledge here,
But who would rather see it like
His own frail body disappear.
Then let us build a monument
Along the non-destructive lines—
A monument not made with hands
But with the wisdom of our minds;
Let's build it with our brain and pen—
A record for posterity—
And know that in the after years
Someone, somewhere, our lines shall see.

OCTAGON HOUSES OF WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE

By FRANK J. METCALF

(Read before the Society, April 18, 1922.)

THE historic Octagon House in Washington, where the treaty of Ghent was signed at the close of the War of 1812, is not an octagon in shape, and it is only with some stretch of the imagination that eight sides, and only eight, can be counted. This style of architecture is not a new design, for among the old examples may be named the Baptistry of Saint John at Florence, the Chapter Houses of Westminster, York, Lincoln and Salisbury in England, and the Choir built by Charlemagne for the cathedral at Aix-la-Chappelle. The last-named original cathedral, rebuilt in 983, is the form of an octagon, but with various additions forms on the outside a sixteen sided figure. In the middle of the octagon is a stone which marks the grave of Charlemagne.

The first meeting house in Heptonstall (near the town of Hebden Bridge in Yorkshire) is in this form, and it is said that it was on the advice of John Wesley that this design was chosen, as he greatly favored the octagonal form of building. There was no difficulty in building the walls, but the construction of such a peculiarly shaped roof was quite a different matter. No one would undertake it locally, so it had to be made in another town, and brought to the walls in wagons. A large concourse of people turned out to welcome its arrival, and a special religious service was held to celebrate the occasion. The church was dedicated

to Saint Thomas á Becket and John Wesley called it "The ugliest building I know." This description was not in disparagement of the shape of the building, but must have been based upon some other features of its construction, for upon another occasion Mr. Wesley writes in his diary, December 23, 1757, on a visit to Norwich,—"I was shown Dr. Taylor's new meeting-house, perhaps the most elegant one in Europe. It is eight square, built of the finest brick, with sixteen sash windows below, as many above, and eight sky-lights in the dome, which are purely ornamental. The inside is finished in the highest taste, and as clean as any nobleman's saloon. The communion tables in fine mahogany; the very latches of the pew doors are polished brass. How can it be thought that the old, coarse gospel should find admission here?" The Dr. Taylor referred to was John Taylor, born 1694; died 1761. He laid the first stone of this Octagon Chapel February 25, 1754, and the building was opened May 12, 1756. Taylor had been schoolmaster for twenty years before going to Norwich, and in 1757 left Norwich to superintend an academy in Lancashire. In 1750 he had published a music book called, "A Collection of Tunes in Various Airs", he also wrote a Hebrew Concordance, and the history of the Octagon Chapel.

ORSON SQUIRE FOWLER

During the decade from 1855 to 1865 a fad for houses built in the form of an octagon seems to have overspread the country, and during that period at least fifty were erected, of which I have the locations, and many descriptions. Their inception was due to a book which made its appearance in 1856 called, "A Home for All, or The Granite Wall and Octagon Mode of Building," by Orson Squire Fowler. Some of those present will doubtless recognize the author as a man who wrote much on the subject of

phrenology, travelling and lecturing on that subject, and his new form of house, all over the Eastern part of the United States. Mr. Fowler was born October 11, 1809, at Cohocton, N. Y. He graduated from Amherst College in 1834 in the class with Henry Ward Beecher, intending to fit himself for the ministry, but he became interested in the mental philosophy of Combe, and took up the study of phrenology and its practice as a profession. He edited The Phrenological Magazine for a number of years, and during the last twenty-five years of his life he devoted ten months of each year to lecturing upon his favorite topic. He died at Sharon Station, N. Y., August 8, 1887. His writings included books on memory, love and marriage. But the one that interests us most just now is the one already mentioned, in which he advocated the eight sided house from the point of economy especially, as such inclosure would contain one-fifth more room than a square house with an equal length of wall. His book contained many plans of homes, and also showed diagrams of schools and churches of this design. He suggested that the walls of the first story be eighteen inches thick, decreasing to sixteen, twelve and ten as the stories were added.

GEORGIA AVENUE HOUSE

The octagon house on Georgia Avenue in Petworth seems to have been the first one in the District of Columbia to have been erected in this style, and it was built in the year 1856. To trace its interesting history, we must go back to the year 1852 when a company of twelve families organized in Buffalo, N. Y., what they called the Erie Company, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in the District of Columbia, and settling as a colony in the Capital City. Mr. Benjamin Summy and Mr. William Little came to this section and selected 137 acres of farm and woodland,—all

of the Petworth farm lying west of the Seventh Street road, and reaching westward to Piney Branch, and from Spring Road northward to the present Saul's Addition. The property was then divided among the purchasers, each having a site for his home, and about four acres of woodland on the back towards Piney Branch for each family. The names of some of the colonists were:

Benjamin Summy
William C. Avery
William Little
E. C. Hubbard
Mr. Long
William Horner
J. P. Dickinson
J. M. Taylor
Daniel Strickler.

Mr. Summy put up in 1853 a small house on the site where the octagon house was later built, and lived in it until 1855, when it was burned. He then moved into a house across the street on the Petworth farm, and proceeded to rebuild. This was at a time when eight sided houses were a popular form of architecture. There was one such house in Virginia, not far from Fort Myer, and as its arrangements suited Mr. Summy he adopted that style for his new home. This new building was the first concrete house in Washington. Its sides were each sixteen feet long, and the walls fifteen inches thick for the first story, and about a foot for the second. Boards were set up at the proper distance apart and the space filled in with concrete, consisting of lime, sand and broken stone. When this layer had sufficiently set, the boards were raised, and another layer put in place. The chimneys of this house are three in number; and the middle one is a little to one side

The Octagon House, Georgia Avenue
(Taken after big storm. Taken down 1922.)

of the centre. There is one near the front, and one at the back. Soon after the colony had settled the ever essential question of a school arose, and this being before the days of the public school, Mr. Summy built a small room near the road, and those whose children were to be benefited united in the support of a teacher. This arrangement continued only for a short period, then the school house was moved up to the back of the octagon, and became the kitchen of the house. The portion between the square room and the slanting side of the main building was roofed, and the post which supported one side of the piazza is now within this triangular room. There is a piazza entirely around the house and above the roof is an octagonal cupola, with windows on the four sides facing the points of the compass, and mock windows on the other four sides.

After Mr. Summy moved from the house it was purchased and occupied by Henry Conradis, a native of Germany, but a resident of the District of Columbia for over fifty years, or from 1850 till his death in 1901. He was a prominent contractor, and superintended the construction of the original buildings of Kendall Green. He was a member of Stansbury Lodge of Masons at Brightwood, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Several of his children are still residents of the city, among whom may be mentioned William Conradis, a plumber, and Mrs. Louis Hartig.

The house is now owned and occupied by William Miller, who has for more than forty years lived either in or near this house. His wife is a daughter of William Heine, who lived on the estate joining it on the north for over fifty years. Mr. Heine bought out Mr. Little, one of the original colonists, who returned to Buffalo about 1868. (Note. Since this paper was written and read, this house has been taken down.)

IN VIRGINIA

Going back now to the house in Virginia we find it had been built and was owned by the father of Manville Austin, later a captain in the city police. The father, Valorous G. Austin, had removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia early in the fifties, and had erected an octagon house for his home. As the son became prominent in the history of the city police, a few words about him will not be out of place.

Manville A. Austin was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1840. When fifteen years old he attended the academy at Falls Church and later the Richards Academy in Washington. For a while he worked on his father's farm and in his saw mill. He served one year of the war in the Army of the Potomac under Grant, and after his return from the army he joined the city police as a patrolman. He was promoted from time to time till he reached the rank of captain in 1886, and was for a time acting major and superintendent.

The octagon house was later sold to Mr. Throckmorton, whose son, Charles Beaujoilais Throckmorton, graduated from West Point, was an officer in the Civil War, and retired in March, 1894.

IN PHELPS PLACE

Right in the line of Twenty-second Street, above the boundary or Florida Avenue, and at the end of Leroy Place N.W., there is another octagon house. It was built about 1865 by a Mr. Bebb, possibly by the two brothers mentioned below, and at that time it overlooked a smaller city than the one of today. The tract of land touched on one side the famous Kalorama tract, which lay to the west of it, and on the other it reached to Rock Creek.

On June 25, 1867, this property, including the house, was

transferred by Charles C. Jewett and Rebecca G., his wife, and William and Edward Bebb, to LeRoy R. Tuttle. The house was occupied at the time by the Bebb brothers, who were examiners in the Patent Office, and who later moved to Twelfth Street. Mr. Tuttle occupied the place until his death, and the premises are now owned by his son, who is also named LeRoy Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle, senior, had come to Washington from New York when General Francis E. Spinner was treasurer of the United States, and he held the office of assistant treasurer for a number of years. The title to this property goes back to about 1670, when Charles II, King of England from 1660 to 1685, made a royal grant to the Holmeads, and from them the title comes down through a Granger, Burchard Myers, Charles C. Jewett, Bebb and Bebb to LeRoy R. Tuttle. It was a part of what was "The Widow's Mite," and is now numbered 1830 Phelps Place. It is occupied at the present time by Arthur Hale, a son of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the once famous Unitarian minister, whose centenary anniversary was widely celebrated only two weeks ago.

An interesting incident is told of Mr. Tuttle, which occurred during the money panic in 1867. An appeal came from the sub-treasury in New York for ten million dollars to be delivered within a few hours. There was no way in those days to send the money except by messenger, and who would dare to be responsible for that amount during the trip to the metropolis? Mr. Tuttle, however, was equal to the occasion, and putting on an old suit of clothes, and filling a carpet-bag with the notes, he traveled to the sub-treasury on a nine hour journey in the company of a trusted man. He was greatly relieved when he had the receipt for the ten million dollars in exchange for the cash.

This octagon house is of frame construction and was originally covered with stucco; but when it began to crumble

off, Mr. Tuttle had clapboards put over it, giving it a double thickness and making it a very warm house.

IN HYATTSVILLE

Our first information that there was an octagon house in Hyattsville came from a fellow clerk, who had lived in his boyhood near this unusual shaped building, and he had directed us to seek out a certain Miss Hattie Thompson, whose mother's school he had attended in the sixties. Miss Thompson was only able to give us a few clues, which we set out to follow.

Our next call was at the house itself, where we were met by the wife of the owner, Mrs. William S. Rogers, who invited us in and gave us a description of its arrangement. Each side has a length of about twelve feet, and the first floor is divided into two parts only, the partition being not quite in the center of the two opposite sides. The entrance is into a spacious hall, from which the stairs ascend to the second and third stories. The main room is bounded by three sides of the octagon and the larger part of the fourth and fifth sides. The two upper floors are divided into two good sized rooms, and a third one which is smaller. The roof is surmounted by a small observatory also octagonal in shape. Thus there are seven rooms in the house, not including the halls. A long and narrow addition, containing four rooms, has been appropriately referred to as "The Trailer." This makes it better suited for a family dwelling, especially if the family is large,—and the present occupants number ten. The owner thought that this addition, which appears as of stone construction, though really a pebbledashed exterior, was built before the octagon, but another informant was sure that it was a more recent portion, and was added for increased quarters.

This octagon house is easily reached by the electric cars from Washington, by getting off at the Melrose crossing, before coming to the Baltimore and Ohio station at Hyattsville. We next consulted Mr. Harry W. Shepherd, cashier of the First National Bank, who as soon as he had learned the object of our visit, called Dr. Wells on the phone, and finding that he was at home, went with us and introduced us. Dr. Charles A. Wells has been a life-long physician in Hyattsville, having begun his practice in Bladensburg, and he is the father of Walter A. Wells, a Washington physician. From his well stored memory the following facts, some of which have been verified by other informants, are here recorded:

The builder of this octagon house was Henry T. Scott, a druggist of Bladensburg. The name of a Mr. Swain is connected with the early history of the place, and as he was a brother-in-law of Mr. Scott, it is probable that he may have done some of the work upon it. Mr. Scott lived here for about a year keeping bachelor's hall; he afterwards married and opened a drug store in Bladensburg. When he moved from this house he bought and occupied a farm not far away. As near as can be ascertained without searching the county records this house was put up in the year 1853 or 1854. A school for young ladies was kept here by Miss Mary Ann Keech, assisted by one or two of her sisters, but when their brother Alexander died, the family left Hyattsville. The house was next owned by a Mr. McCutcheon, from whom it was bought by William P. Shedd. One of the latter's daughters married William Shepherd, and his family occupied the home until about fifteen years ago, when it was sold to William S. Rogers. Mr. Harry W. Shepherd, grandson of William P. Shedd, is the cashier of the First National Bank, and lived in

this house during his boyhood. In the yard there is a rustic arbor of octagon shape, but of more recent construction.

THE OCTAGON HOUSE IN WASHINGTON

Now to return to the famous house that is known as "The Octagon House." First, it is not an octagon in shape. It is built at the corner of Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, where the streets make an acute angle. Roughly speaking, the ground plan may be said to consist of four parts,—two rectangles, a triangle and a circle. The two rectangles are placed so that the outer sides are parallel to the two streets, and the corners almost meet. The back corners are joined by a wall, so as to make a triangular room, and in the front angle a circle is placed.

Its construction was commenced in 1798, and the building was completed in 1800. The architect was Dr. William Thornton, and the owner Colonel John Tayloe. The William Tayloe who immigrated from London to Virginia in 1650 had a son, John, who founded the noted estate at Mount Airy. The latter was the father of ten children, one of whom was the Colonel John Tayloe who built the Octagon. The latter was a very wealthy man for those days, having an income of $75,000 a year, and owning the immense country estate at Mount Airy, Va. He owned five hundred slaves, built brigs and schooners, worked iron mines, and converted the iron into plowshares, all by the hands of his own subjects. He was a noted turfman, had many fine race-horses, and is said to have spent over $30,000 a year in new purchases. He was a close friend of George Washington, and it was at the suggestion of the latter that he built his winter residence at the new capital. The house is of brick, trimmed with sandstone. The interior is elaborately finished, the doors of the first story being of mahogany. All the work in the circular vestibule coincides with the

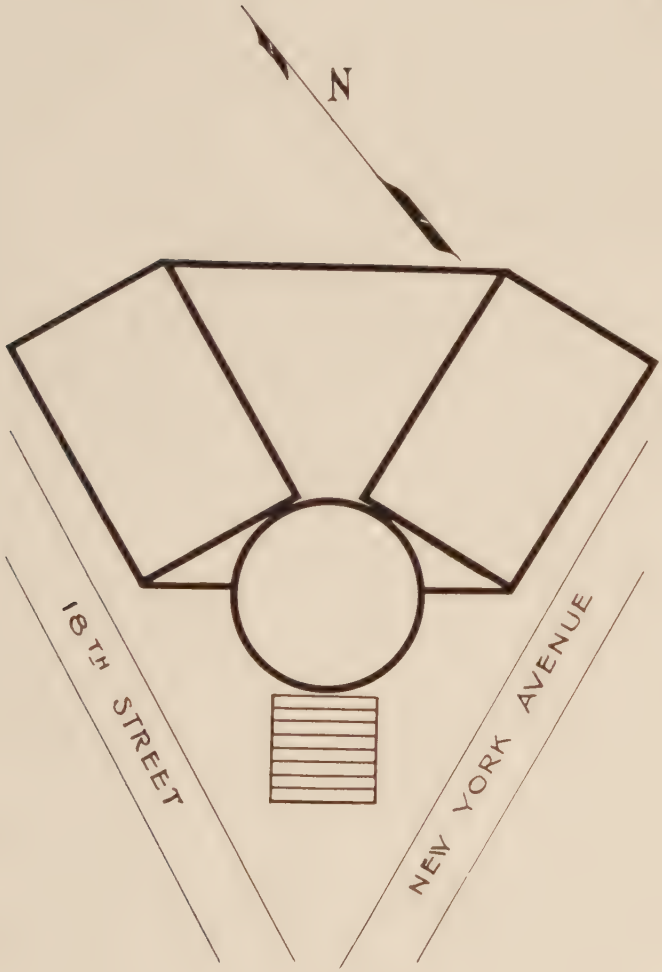

Diagram of Octagon House,
Washington, D. C.

circumference of the tower, the doors, sash and glass being made on the circle. The parlor mantle is made of fine cement composition, painted white. The mantles of the bedrooms are of wood, the ornamentation being of putty stucco. Leading into the back hall and dining room are two secret doors, in which the wash boards, chair boards, etc., run across the door, being ingeniously cut some distance from the actual door, no key holes, hinges or openings showing on the blind side. The knobs and shutter buttons are of brass, and of a special pattern. Two old cast iron wood stoves still stand in niches prepared for them in the vestibule.

The chief historic interest in this old house lies in the fact that the treaty of Ghent was signed here on February 18, 1815, by President Madison. This ceremony took place in the President's office in the circular room on the second floor over the entrance. After the White House had been burned by the British in August, 1814, the President had his home in this Octagon House, and so happened to be here when the treaty was ready for his signature. The building is now owned and occupied by the American Institute of Architects as its national headquarters.

There has just come to my notice the following: In William Tudor's "Letters on the Eastern States," New York, 1820, he says that a few years before 1820 a church was built in Boston of which the original designs were very handsome. It was to be a parallelogram with Doric portico, plain walls, large windows, one story in height, and built of granite. But the design of the architect had to pass through the hands of a committee, who added a steeple, and changed the form to an octagon. The church referred to was the "New South Church," located in the business part of the city, and not far from the "Old South Church." It was erected in 1814 from plans by Charles

Bulfinch, and was called by him the Octagon Church. There has nothing been found in his writings to indicate why he adopted that shape. The church was taken down in 1868. Charles Bulfinch was the architect of the present State House in Boston, and superintended the rebuilding of the Capitol here in Washington, after it had been burned by the British. While living here, his son, Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch, attended Columbia College, and later served for a while as pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city.

LOCATION OF OCTAGON HOUSES

California

Pasadena.—Built by Gilbert Longfellow of Machias, Maine.

Connecticut

Mystic.—On the Groton side of the river. In 1856 there were several there. Each had an observatory and was built and occupied by a retired sea captain. They were good houses.

Stafford.—In the village of Staffordville.

Maine

Bangor.

Bucksport.—Two.

Hancock Point.—One of the first cottages built on the Point, and built by a Bangor man. Removed in the winter of 1913–14.

Lewiston.—On Main Street.

Litchfield.—A white octagon house near the roadside between Hallowell and Litchfield. Built by Jesse Tucker for his bride, but he fell from the roof, and died from his injuries before he was married. Built in 1857, porch at entrance, 2½ stories high, pointed

roof, and four dormer windows. Called Tucker House; picture in Boston Globe, October 26, 1919.

Roque Bluffs.—Built by Gilbert Longfellow, a native of Machias, who moved to Pasadena, Calif., built an Octagon house there and died in Pasadena. Gilbert was son of Nathan Longfellow and Susan B. Haskell, and married Hannah, daughter of David Longfellow.

Wiscasset—An octagon block-house, dating back to 1812, on an island in Sheepscot river, between Wiscasset and Edgecomb.

Massachusetts

Abington.

Amherst.—One west of the Boston and Providence railroad, about ten miles from Boston, near Bussey Bridge, about fifty yards from the track. Built of plaster.

Brockton.—One on Brunswick Street, one on North Pearl Street, near the Brockton-Stoughton line.

Dudley.—Seventeen miles from Worcester, an octagon house and a twelve sided house.

Fitchburg.—Corner of Main and Grove Streets. Built about 1854, by Thomas Palmer, D.D.S., and occupied in 1914 by his son, Joseph Palmer, D.D.S.

Forboro.—On Rock Hill Street.

Hanover.—On the road from Hanover Four Corners to Norwell.

Hyannis.—Owned by Rodney Baxter. General Grant and probably President Arthur were entertained here.

Marlboro.—On Mount Pleasant Street, a few rods from the Boston-Worcester highway.

North Pembroke.—About a mile and three-quarters from the Hanover railroad station.

Peabody.—On Franklin Street, and occupied by Nathaniel Woodbury.

Randolph.—On Main Street, south of the center of the town.

Sharon.—On the north shore of Massapoag Pond.

Somerville.—Howard Street, now occupied by descendants of the first owner and builder.

Sturbridge.—In the village of Snellville.

Townsend.—Two—one of brick and one of wood—on the main street, the state road from Groton to Ashby. One has a barn in the rear to match.

West Newton.—Watertown Street.

Michigan

Battle Creek.—This is illustrated in the article in Country Life in America, March, 1913.
There are said to be many in this state.

Minnesota

St. Peter.—Is said to have had two which have been demolished.

New Hampshire

Shakapee.

Manchester.—Has three.

Wolfboro.—At the corner of South Main and Green Streets.

Rhode Island

Providence.—Elmwood Avenue.
Knight Street.

Vermont

Rutland.

ILLINOIS

Rockford.

INDIANA

Clay.—Cass county.

IOWA

One west of Des Moines.

MARYLAND

Lutherville.

HOW WASHINGTON GREW—IN SPOTS

(Read before the Society, April 18, 1922.)

By REVEREND PAGE MILBURN

When the land on the Potomac, ten miles square, was selected by Congress as the site of the Capital of the United States of America, the principal cities in the united colonies were Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The first settlers in these localities did not at first move very far from shore, hence the settlements grew from water front back into the hills or forests, which were gradually improved for the dwelling and labor of man.

Baltimore is a good example of this rule. The town at first had its active life on Fells Point and Federal Hill, on opposite sides of the harbor, the Basin, as it is called, an estuary of the Patapsco River. Factories and shops held the places nearest the boat-landings, while the dwelling houses were not far away. Indeed, for many years it was a very common thing for merchants and mechanics to live in the house where they transacted their business.

Although the two localities referred to have long since ceased to be esteemed as choice residential quarters, visitors thereto can yet find standing what were once stately mansions with wide windows and imposing doorways, and men, women and children speaking the languages of many nations living in squalor and poverty, where once leaders of finance and belles of society held sway in their respective spheres.

The names of the streets in South and East Baltimore, like the names on the tombs in an old cemetery, call the names of the intelligent, industrious, patriotic builders of the Monumental City.

In the planting of the cities I have named, there was no plan. The demands of the day and the growth and enrichments of successive years added street to street, house to house, while the population pressed for places for business and home.

Not so with Washington, the Capital of the Nation. Congress selected a site for a Capital, and the site was practically untenanted. In 1800, Baltimore had a population of 26,514; Philadelphia, 70,287; New York, 60,489; Boston, 24,937. In the latter city there were several important and substantial buildings: e. g., King's Chapel, built in 1754; Faneuil Hall, built in 1743; Christ Church, in 1723; and the Old State House, erected in 1712.

Instead of selecting one of the existent cities as the future seat of the national government, a ten-mile-square tract of land on the beautiful Potomac was agreed upon after a political conference and a pleasant dinner enjoyed by Alexander Hamilton and a few friends from Virginia and Maryland.

It is well known that from Hamilton to Newberry in American politics vote swapping has had much to do with Congressional policy. Virginia and Maryland voted for Hamilton's Assumption Bill, and Hamilton threw his influence to the selection of the Potomac site for the Capital.

But who was to lay out the city? How was it to be built? How were the fields, forests, swamps, hills and dales to be transformed into a City? There must be a plan, not only for the present, but for the future. An architect was found, and a plan was laid—on paper, and even at this date some of those paper plans remain to be realized.

L'Enfant's map was given the prophetic title,—"*Plan of the City Intended for the Permanent Seat of Government.*" A "Plan of the City," "the City Intended,"—"Intended for the Permanent Seat of Government!" Quite in-

teresting in view of the fact already noted as to the rural character of the site, the further fact that the Nation had just begun to live; indeed, there was a question whether there was a nation, and if so whether it was spelled with a capital "N"; and the further fact that the founders of the Nation had had no experience in capital building, and had no money for the same.

Some of the members of Congress had seen Versailles and doubtless the plan proposed by the French architect was patterned after it.

But, "The Plan of the City Intended for the Permanent Seat of Government" appeared to be a dream only. There was no city, and very little prospect of there being a city, at any rate such a city as L'Enfant had envisaged. But, to-day, after the lapse of over a century, L'Enfant's dream has materialized, and we as American citizens, as well as voteless residents of this District of Columbia, are proud of this beautiful city, the Capital of the greatest Nation on earth.

A young lady from America was enjoying an afternoon viewing the beauties of Hampton Court, England. Walking across the wonderful lawn which felt like an Axminster carpet under her feet, she asked the keeper of the grounds,

"How is it that you let people walk at will on this lawn? In my country in the public parks are signs everywhere warning the people to keep off the grass."

"You are from America, are you not, Miss? Well, I'll tell ye. This sward was two hunderd years old when your country was born."

Give us a couple hundred years more in which to perfect L'Enfant's Plan, and we will show the English a city quite the equal of London, and the French a metropolis that will outshine their beloved Paris.

But I promised to point out how Washington grew,—in spots.

When the selection was made by Congress of the Potomac site as the seat of the government, there were two settlements on the river that still have a positive, distinct and unique existence. I refer to "The Navy Yard" and "George Town," the latter written as two words.

George Town has a recorded history as far back as the middle of the 18th century. In an iron safe in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Frederick County, Maryland, is a volume held sacred and preserved with meticulous care. Its first pages give the record of the setting apart of Frederick County in the year 1748, a copy of the original charter, and some quaint records of the proceedings of the first sessions of the Court. In that volume you will find the division of the people into *Hundreds* for convenience of government, etc. Rock Creek was the South Eastern boundary of Frederick County, and George Town, mentioned by name in the Court record, was included in the Rock Creek Hundred. (As a parenthetical side remark I would call attention to the interesting fact that next to Rock Creek Hundred was the Captain John Creek Hundred. *Captain* John Creek, not Cabin John Creek.)

George Town had a good harbor and ships from afar ladened with luxuries and life's necessities frequently dropped anchor there. It built for itself a reputation for cosy neighborliness and municipal exclusiveness, and established high literary, moral, and religious standards, all of which abide unto this day.

It had its own municipal government, market house, custom house, churches and schools. Although friends from the East side of Rock Creek were always welcome in their churches and homes, it is traditional that Georgetown folk rarely go across Rock Creek except to take a

train to leave the District. They even have their own cemetery where they bury their dead, and a lovely spot it is too. Those who live on the East side of Rock Creek are welcome there too.

The Georgetown people are a cozy, comfy, conscientious constituency, and we are proud that they are now a part of the City of Washington. But they never did cheerfully consent to being called West Washington.

But here was one spot where the new Capital had a start and where it grew apace.

Now turn your face South-Eastward. When L'Enfant planned the city and the President and Congress were impatiently waiting for a place in which to set up business, and wondering where they would find suitable lodging, there was on Greenleaf's Point and in the section afterward known as "The Navy Yard" a stettlement of noble folk living. Some of them had come across the Potomac from Alexandria and Virginia. Should I call the names of the most distinguished citizens who established homes and built up society in that locality within a radius of a half-dozen squares of the present Navy Yard gate I would be compelled to keep you here for hours recalling the deeds of some of the noblest men God ever gave to the upbuilding of a nation.

There were no public schools in those days, but the people saw to it that the new generation should be taught. Mothers' schools were instituted for the beginners, and private schools taught by learned men were supported. Such books as "Pollock's Course of Time," "Young's Night Thought," "Dr. Abercrombie's Study of the Intellectual Powers," were used for the composite aim of teaching to read, to write and speak correctly, to become acquainted with rhetoric, poetry, psychology and metaphysics.

Itinerant religious preachers from Maryland and Virginia had visited this neighborhood while it was still a part of

Maryland, before it became a part of the District of Columbia. It is an interesting fact that in each neighborhood to which I shall call your attention, each center around which the city grew, the Christian religious denominations planted churches for the spiritual growth of the people, and a separate market house was provided for their bodily nourishment.

Old Christ Church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination was soon followed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, first the class meeting and then the organized church. Both these movements occurred prior to the founding of the city.

Right here let me say that there is need of a vivid imagination to picture the neighborhood of which I shall speak. Today the Navy Yard presents in its wide and well-paved streets and all the necessities of a modern city a very different appearance from what it was in the early days of which I speak.

On November 12, 1900, that Christian nobleman, friend beloved, Madison Davis read a paper before this Society on "The Navy Yard Section During the Life of the Rev. Wm. Ryland." In a paragraph he vividly describes the scene I would picture before you.

"Persons who now visit the old Navy Yard section of the city can hardly realize that at one time it was beautiful. It had, indeed, in old time, many of the characteristics of an English village—its public market, its village green, its public springs and wells, its extensive common, and its churches among the trees. Many of the streets as laid down on the city's plan had not been opened for travel, and were either taken up entire as farms or gardens by the owners of the adjoining land, or were mere lanes, verdant and picturesque, bordered on either side by fields of grass or grain. Fruit or shade trees abounded, many of them in parts of the closed streets, and there were few houses in

rows. Most of the houses had their little parks in front. Everybody had plenty of breathing space. It is true the cows and pigs and chickens roamed at large but these seemed only to add picturesqueness to the place; they were certainly not offensive to the people. The playgrounds of the boys, the swimming places in the river, the skating ponds and river coves, the distant woods and fields for hunting and nutting, were among the finest in the world. Fish and game, fruit and vegetables, and nearly everything that people needed, were cheap and easy of obtainment. Education, though perhaps not of the highest class, was not neglected; religion was enthusiastically fostered, the old camp meetings of the Methodists particularly were events to be long remembered. Everybody knew everybody, and there was a spirit of fraternity and love of locality among men, women and children that made life almost ideal. The men, as a rule, were manly, the women sweet and womanly, and there were many things constantly occurring, in both the joys and sorrows of life, that would seem to render the old section worthy even of the pen of the poet and romancer."

Some of the old brick houses with their attractive doorways are still standing, but one must remember that the houses were scattered. Roads rather than streets, paths rather than highways were the order. This was indeed the fact all over the District for many years. I have heard my mother say that when the Methodists held quarterly meeting at Georgetown, the Navy Yard people would walk over and spend the day attending the services. As soon as they got outside the limits of the Navy Yard the children would take off their shoes and stockings, and walk barefoot as far as Rock Creek where they would wash their feet, and put on their shoes and stockings before entering Georgetown. These good people surely lived the simple life.

Some who hear this paper remember the Navy Yard

market house. It was finally destroyed to make way for the improvements incident to the building of the railroad tunnel. It was a landmark which, while it had to go as a sacrifice to modern progress, was a reminder of the humble beginnings of our city history in this section. For many years the Navy Yard people, like the Georgetown folk, hardly felt that they were a part of the new Capital City. A social aristocracy of the purest type grew up and became potent, and the people, seclusive on account of their chacter, were disposed to be more or less exclusive on account of their early history and heredity.

On the plan laid out by L'Enfant the Capitol, the building intended to house the legislative branch of the Government, was to be the center of the city. Here the streets East and West, North and South crossed. It is noticeable that a hill was selected for the Capitol, only a few squares West of the Navy Yard section, and the building when erected faced the East. Some have given as a reason for this the expectation that the city would grow Eastward rather than Westward. The Georgetown people thought that it should have faced the West, while the Navy Yard people were complaisant over the fact that it recognized them as the real and original Washington. We all know that finally, long after the erection of the building, an extensive West front was added, but the fact remains that the Capitol still faces the East.

Around the Capitol a peculiar condition of affairs existed for years. When Congress came to Washington for its first session there was no railroad, and the roads leading to the city were not of the best; consequently the members as a rule left their families behind them. They came horseback, in private carriages, and in stage coaches. The straggling city offered very meagre hotel accommodations, so there grew up around the Capitol a number of boarding houses

and small hotels. Very few permanent homes were established. The last of these hotels to go was torn down when the Library of Congress was erected, and the grounds between it and the Capitol were laid out in a beautiful garden spot. The creek to the West of the Capitol, the railroad and its passenger depot, the tracks connecting with the road running across into Virginia, and the unattractive territory lying to the South prevented the growth of this section of the city into a desirable residential quarter.

For many years, to the East of the Capitol there was a barren, uninhabited waste. Indeed when Captain Grant built the row of capacious houses on East Capitol Street he was laughed at, people declaring that nobody wanted to live East of the Capitol. The great improvements in this section have been made more by tearing down small private residences and erecting public buildings and laying out public parks than in any endeavor to invite householders to live thereabout.

The original plan of the city made the Capitol the center as far as the laying out of streets and avenues was concerned, but it has long since ceased to be the city's center either in respect of population or social interest. Another spot of interest on the map and vitally connected with the growth of the city is the White House, a mile West of the Capitol. Between the two spots in early days were fields and woods and country roads. Here's where one's imagination must do its utmost. When the President came to Washington to occupy the unfinished White House, and Congress assembled in narrow quarters to make laws for the lusty infant Republic, they found nothing of the comforts of New York or Philadelphia. They needed great faith to believe that the just-begun city would ever be fit to live in.

Great stories are told of carriages stuck in the mud, and axles broken by an abrupt sinking into holes as Congressmen

and the social leaders tried to make their way to the dinner parties and the dances which the founders of the Government thought were a necessary function in the proper running of a great Nation. Pennsylvania Avenue was frequently a morass, and the side streets were dark and lonely.

Between the Capitol and the White House the streets were on the map, the residences were not yet built. But gradually around the White House the chiefs of the various departments took up their residence. But the circle was not a large one. South of the White House nothing, East of the White House little, North and West a neighborhood of slow growth. I need not name the people who lived thereabout, nor describe their homes. Some of the residences remain to this day, but it is not the province of this paper to go into such neighborhood history. I merely want to point out what has really been a weakness, possibly a necessary weakness, in the Capital's growth, that it grew in spots, spots determined by the location of certain governmental buildings.

Until the street car came to town, the street car which is always followed by trade, the White House center held its own in being the choice residential part of the Capital city. If the social history of this part of Washington should ever be written, and the story of the life of various people who, in the early history of this city, lived within three or four blocks of the White House, should ever be published, the reader would be regaled with many entertaining records of sacrificial patriotism, devious diplomacy, exhilarating romance, and mayhap distressing tragedy. Many stories which are traditional will never be written because of the personal element in them. There is, however, a wide field for the historical explorer, and hidden wealth of facts which a painstaking student of history can legitimately portray.

There remains one other spot in Washington around which the city grew, a spot of intense interest because of the character and deeds of the people who encircled it, and modestly did great work for the upbuilding of the City. I refer to the City Hall, now known as the Court House.

The topography of the original Washington is not unlike that of many other cities on a water front. From the level ground on the water line there was a gradual rise and a succession of elevated table lands, or hills. On one of these elevations stood the Capitol, on another the White House, on another the home of the City government. Two city squares were devoted by the City plan to Judiciary Square. Fourth and Fifth Streets, and G Street, and Indiana and Louisiana Avenues are the boundaries. In order to provide an unobstructed view of the front of the City Hall, Fourth and Fifth Streets were not cut through, and a new street, named Four-and-a-half Street (now John Marshall Place, North of Pennsylvania Avenue), was laid out between Third and Sixth Streets. Formerly the Four-and-a-half Street hill from the City Hall was very abrupt, but later it was graded to its present gradual slope.

In the City Hall, the City government had its home, the Mayor's office, the Common Council, and the Board of Aldermen, the Courts of Justice and the other offices necessary to the government of a live city.

We must not forget that on the Northeast corner of this square was the "Blue Jug," the City jail. It was believed to be a necessary adjunct of the Courts, and as in the case of many other cities, was allowed to remain for many years after it had become an eye-sore and a public nuisance.

In the neighborhood of the Judiciary Square there grew a substantial and honored citizenry. Men of business built their homes as close as possible to their places of business. Consequently in the neighborhood immediately adjacent to

the City Hall, Washington's chief lawyers lived. Indiana Avenue and Louisiana Avenue from Third to Sixth Street, and from C Street to F Street, large, and at that day held to be handsome, residences housed Washington's native born, than whom there never anywhere lived a more intelligent, patriotic, refined, upright race of men and women. The neighborhood has greatly changed and the present generation cannot understand that the spot I am speaking of was at one time, and for many years, the most delightful, the cosiest residential part of Washington. But so it was.

In addition to the contribution of lawyers to this neighborhood, merchants who had built up a business on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street established themselves here in costly residences. Even Missouri Avenue from Third to Four-and-a-half Street had the right to claim high rank as a residential section. Washington's native aristocracy built up this section of the city.

Again I remind you that this was before the day of the horse-car, and long before the electric car made it so unnecessary for a man to live near his business, before the automobile made it easy for a busy man to turn his back on his business at the close of the day, and enjoy more thoroughly a period of relaxation from toil. Our citizens had their saddle horses, their carriages, and those wonderful landmarks which some of our oldest inhabitants remember, the carriage step and the hitching post.

Washington people believed in religion in those days as well as in caring well for their bodies. I have spoken of the Navy Yard market house and the churches originally planted there. Around the White House there were St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Thirteenth Street Baptist Church.

All of these churches except St. John's, the Epiphany, and the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church have moved out, yielding to the encroachment of business.

And the White House neighborhood also had its market house, the Western Market, which still provides the good things of life for the citizens of what was once called "The West End."

The City Hall neighborhood was rich and strong in churches, the Wesley Methodist Episcopal, Trinity Protestant Episcopal, the E Street Baptist, the First Presbyterian, German Lutheran Church at 4th and E Streets and St. Mary's Catholic Church on 5th Street near H. There might be added The Assembly Presbyterian Church, 5th and I Streets.

It cannot be said to have had its own market house unless you count the Northern Liberty market as such. The Center market was more than a local market, supplying as it did the entire city on days when the local markets were not open. The Capitol neighborhood did not seem to require either churches or markets. For many years the city not growing Eastward nor Northward therefrom, there was no need for such necessities or luxuries. As soon, however, as the city began to grow Eastward, strong churches were established, and a market house taking the place of the old Navy Yard market, was opened.

The Northern Liberty section of the city has a unique history which some day someone will write. As far North as M Street and Eastward as far as 4th Street the small houses were occupied by the merchant and the mechanic. As business grew on 7th Street the number and the value of the homes increased in the part of the city adjacent thereto.

But the one thing of interest with which I desire to impress you is the fact that long stretches of unoccupied

squares, vacant lots, and unimproved public parks intervened between the sections I have spoken of. The boys in those days, and for many years, had no need to cry for play grounds. All they needed was to get their crowd together, and occupy the first vacant lot they saw. The spare and unimproved space South of the Jail was one of the best baseball fields the writer of this paper ever saw. Plenty of room, no grass or shrubbery to destroy, no police regulations. The city has grown too fast, is too cluttered up and has too many regulations to suit the boy of today. Oh, for the day when the American boy will again be given a place in which to play!

There are parts of Washington which are not exhibited to the visitor and unknown to many of our citizens. The least said about them to the inquisitive sojourner from other cities and other lands, the better for our reputation as sane, enterprising citizens. I refer to certain parts of South Washington, formerly known as "The Island." The settlement of this section of the city, its beautification, and inclusion in the general expansion of the city have been neglected for several reasons of which I will not speak. It is a matter of rejoicing to know that a plan is on foot to wipe out the disgrace which hangs over the section I refer to by including it in the extensive improvements contemplated by the officers of the Government, extending the Botanic Garden, planting parks, laying out boulevards, etc.

Notwithstanding these impediments of which I have briefly spoken, our beautiful city continues to grow by leaps and bounds. People from various parts of the world are choosing it as their permanent home, and are contributing greatly to its beauty and power.

But before many years we will be crying for more room, and then what shall we do?

It is a rare thing for two people sleeping side by side in

the same bed to dream the same dream. But I am going to ask you to share with me my dream to-night;—no, to share with me a vision and a prophecy.

Some day the Virginia territory, once a part of the District of Columbia, will be re-incorporated in the same. Beautiful bridges will span the Potomac, and a boulevard on the Virginia side, lined with beautiful residences, will be built as far as Mt. Vernon and connected by the bridges already referred to, with a similar boulevard on the Maryland side. And our good friends of Montgomery County, Maryland, will vote to cede to the District of Columbia the territory now lying North of the District line as far as Forest Glen or Kensington, and Rock Creek Park will be extended so as to take in National Park Seminary; and the Washington Railway and Electric Company or some other up-to-date, thoroughly equipped public servant will own the entire street car system of the District and convey the happy citizens of the then enlarged District to any point therein for five cents, all transfers being free.

I know I am not much of a dreamer, but a man is perfectly safe if he dreams with his eyes wide open, and then works to bring his dreams to their fulfillment.

Washington at the first was a slow, old fashioned town, growing slowly. But her citizens were the best. Well for its future life if, while it outshines every city in the world, it also sets an example to other peoples of the highest moral standard, the noblest zeal for humanity, and the broadest conception of world unity and brotherhood. May we deserve to be the center of this big active world.

THE CENTENARY OF CLARA BARTON AND RECENT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF HER LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

By MARGARET BRENT DOWNING

(Read before the Society May 16, 1922.)

ON Christmas Day, 1821, there was born in the small village of Oxford in Worcester County, Massachusetts, a woman who is recognized as the greatest patriot, philanthropist and executive officer which this country has produced. She died on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1912. And since her life was built on the basic Christian principle, "The greatest of these is charity," she seems predestined for her exalted mission, for she came into a world rejoicing on the feast of the Redeemer's nativity and she passed to her reward amid the salvos which greeted His glorious Resurrection. These two anniversaries have occupied much public attention of late, and have been observed with appropriate ceremonies at Oxford, and at Glen Echo on the Potomac, the scene of Clara Barton's peaceful end. The rigors of the northern winter caused a postponement of the observances at the birthplace, but early in March a distinguished company journeyed from Worcester to Webster and south to Oxford where at the cross roads a wooden sign points, "To Clara Barton's Birth Place," a weather beaten frame house on the brow of a gentle hill. There were eulogies and reminiscences, the planting of a memorial tree and the dedication of the spot as hallowed ground. On Easter Sunday past, thousands gathered about the picturesque home of the founder of the American Red Cross at Glen Echo and among other touching tributes, a

Clara Barton rose, named for her by the lamented Dr. Walter van Vliet, was planted in a favorite nook.

For more than fifty years Clara Barton was an honored resident of this city and on account of her centenary and some recent biographical sketches called forth by this event, has an appropriate place in the annals of a society which is the repository of local history. Another cogent reason exists. Against the monstrous injustice of excluding its founder from honor in the marble temple which serves as the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, the most eloquent voice was lifted in this society, when on December 18, 1917, Mrs. Corra Bacon Foster read her admirable paper, "Clara Barton, Humanitarian." Mrs. Foster was a trained historian, accurate and painstaking and her monograph might well be called the documentary life of the eminent philanthropist. The address before this society was a mere outline, but in Volume 21 of the Records will be found the complete result of her investigation. Step by step she followed Clara Barton in the chronological order, from her first appearance on the battlefield after the federal rout at Manassas, until the peace of Appomattox. Her progress is marked by rescripts of official papers from President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, Surgeon-General, Inspectors-General, Quartermasters, General Military commanders from every post where federal troops were stationed, hospital authorities, doctors and prison keepers. In the introduction of her paper, Mrs. Foster frankly stated that her efforts were prompted by the events of a certain March day (when the Red Cross building was dedicated and not a word was spoken of the heroine of the battlefield and the founder of the American branch of the noble agency of compassion) and believing that Clara Barton's war record had never been accurately presented, she placed it in the hands of the Columbia Historical Society, in vin-

dication of that noble and much wronged woman's memory. Within a month after reading this paper, Mrs. Foster passed away to the painful loss of this society, and the profound grief of her many friends. But her paper has been productive of far reaching results.

The centenary of the philanthropist drew forth almost unending tributes and from every section of the country, since there are few which were not at some time beneficiaries of her devoted efforts and self-sacrificing zeal. Mrs. Foster, for instance, was of Galveston and she was attracted towards Clara Barton because of the able and successful manner in which Red Cross affairs had been conducted when the bewildered citizens seemed beaten into utter helplessness by the great storm. Thousands of others had some similar personal reason, many hundreds of thousands admired her in the abstract sense. Two comprehensive biographies have appeared in response to this overwhelming demand that the affair of Clara Barton be clarified and that she be accorded the honors accruing from her great services during the civil war and as founder and active manager of the American Red Cross. One of these biographies is in two volumes, The Life of Clara Barton, with a sub-title, The Founder of the American Red Cross, and comes from the pen of a distant relative, Rev. William E. Barton, a Congregational minister of Chicago.

As might be written of every book which has appeared since the making of them came into fashion, much may be said in praise of Mr. Barton's contribution to this virile theme, and just as much may be advanced against it. The first volume presents a fascinating and most complete picture of this marvelous woman, with many of her letters and extracts from her diaries, and best of all, that classic, her contribution to Susan B. Anthony's encyclopedia of the noted women of America, prepared in 1876. This might

serve as a model of pith and vigor, as these extracts will show:

"Father, Stephen Barton, non-commissioned officer under Mad Anthony Wayne, farmer in Oxford, Mass., finished education at Clinton, New York, popularized free schools in New Jersey. First woman appointed to an independent clerkship by government at Washington. On outbreak of civil war went to aid of suffering soldiers, labored in advance and independent of commissions, but never in hospitals, always selecting the battle field till the wounded and dead were removed,—carried her own supplies by government transportation. * * * In 1869, she went to Europe for health, was in Switzerland on outbreak of Franco-Prussian war, and tendered her services. Was invited by the Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter of Emperor William I, to aid in establishing hospitals. On fall of Strassburg entered with the German army, remained eight months and instituted work for women which kept twelve hundred from beggary and clothed thirty thousand. Entered Metz on its fall. Entered Paris, the day the Commune fell, remained two months distributing money and clothing. Met the poor of every besieged city of France and rendered aid. Is now representative of the Comité International of the Red Cross in Geneva, honorary and only woman member of the Relief Committee of Strassburg. Decorated with the Gold Cross of Remembrance by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and with the Iron Cross by the Emperor and Empress of Germany."

This biographical sketch was sent to Miss Anthony with an apology for its length and the gleeful reminder that not an adjective nor unnecesary word could be found. Miss Anthony returned the document with the terse injunction, "For Heaven's sake, Clara, put some flesh and clothes on this skeleton." In the documentary evidence presenting Clara Barton's connection with the Civil war, Mr. Barton falls below the high standard set by Mrs. Foster. But as this devoted friend had

actually wrung the military records dry, this should not be among the criticisms leveled against this later work. But though the Reverend author requires something approximating eight hundred pages to tell the achievements of Clara Barton, he devotes but small space to that chapter of her life which, during the past sixteen years, has focused public attention. Her resignation from the active management of the Red Cross, the circumstances which surrounded this event and the sequel to which Mrs. Foster alluded in her paper of December 1, 1917. Mr. Barton portrays a noble and engaging character, recites her deeds, her consuming love of her kind, her rewards, and then the bare statement, that in response to a memorial presented to Congress by a minority of the members of the Red Cross, a committee was appointed to investigate its affairs and that the charges, in brief, were that proper books and accounts had not been kept, that the property and funds were not at all times distributed upon order of the treasurer, and that a certain tract of land donated to the society had never been incorporated in it. The committee of investigation met in the old Masonic Temple on April 12, April 26, May 2, 1904, and the venerable president was represented by counsel. It never became necessary for Miss Barton to present her defense, because at the close of the third meeting, the committee adjourned. No report was ever presented and the matter seemed logically ended when Miss Barton presented her resignation on June 16, 1904. But a historian should not leave matters hung up in the air in this fashion. Mr. Barton tells that though the reorganized Red Cross came into existence with the President of the United States as nominal head and the Secretary of War as actual executive, Miss Barton was offered the honorary presidency with a life salary. She declined both money and office and left the Red Cross to those who by her resignation had come into its con-

trol. Then follows what seems a rather cruel and minute examination of Miss Barton's supersensitiveness and her almost hysterical magnifying of the wrongs which she had suffered and the injustice meted out. Those who have followed Mr. Barton through the preceding seven hundred and more pages will disagree with him violently, for he has furnished abundant proof that his resume of character is superficial and not a logical deduction. Of the erection of the building known as The Red Cross Headquarters and dedicated to the memory of the heroic women of the civil war and that it was dedicated without a word being uttered in memory of the most heroic woman of them all, he says never a word.

The second biographical work devoted to the illustrious philanthropist is from the pen of her close friend and co-worker, Charles Sumner Young of San Francisco, a writer who is not markedly an apostle of things as they are, but who has presented material to vindicate the memory of the founder of the Red Cross. This book is called, "Clara Barton, a Centenary Tribute," but at the present time only a few advance copies are in circulation, and the entire edition of several thousand will not be ready before June.

In addition to these two biographies which will undoubtedly furnish material for polemics, there are two other distinct movements to be noted. One is a commission of the women of the Loyal Legion who, seeing that Clara Barton had no place in this memorial building, keep a standing committee in their ranks, seeking to honor her by the erection of a statute or some other token of remembrance, in some public park or building of Washington. Of a certainty, the place for such a memorial is in the temple built on ground presented by the government of the United States as a commensurate act of gratitude to the women of the civil war. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and their

affiliated branches could render no better service to preserve the integrity of historic records than by taking up this issue and bringing it to a speedy conclusion. A large tablet on the stairway of the Red Cross building announces:

"Built by the government of the United States and some patriotic citizens, to the women of the North and to the women of the South, held in loving memory by a reunited country, that their labors and ministrations to the sick and wounded in war may be perpetuated, this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross."

But why should all these in a memorial building be anonymous? Why not the names appear of the patriotic citizens who contributed towards erecting the building, the names of the noble women, North and South, which are to be perpetuated. In such a record to adorn the walls of this temple Clara Barton's name would hold a very lofty place. There is an exquisite tablet to the Canteen corps, given I believe by Mrs. Larz Anderson, and another to the memory of Miss Jane Delano, all the medals and decorations of the late Henry Davidson are on exhibition and in a glass case are displayed three dolls, one presented to Florence, the second to Queen Victoria and the third to Miss Mabel Boardman. An exquisite illuminated parchment tenders thanks to Mrs. Adolphus Busch for decorating the assembly.

The National Woman's party which is committed to obtain justice for all women, living and dead, proposes in the remodelling of The Old Brick Capitol, which is their headquarters, to dedicate a suite of First Aid rooms to this greatest daughter which the United States has produced. In laying the corner stone which occurs on next Sunday, a parchment containing thousands of names will be placed in the strong box appealing to posterity to establish the fame and vindicate the memory of Clara Barton. But it is manifestly the duty of the present generation, which must

determine if the decrees of history can be declared retroactive. In the bitter years of the civil war, the name of Jefferson Davis was chiselled out of the arch of Cabin John's bridge. But the unalterable fact remained that the president of the Confederacy had been Secretary of War when that span was placed. In a calmer period his name was again engraved on the stone. As the result of thoughtless clamor, during the late war in Europe, the statue of Frederick the Great was taken down and thrown in a corner of the War College basement. But this act in no way affects the debt which this republic owes the Hohenzollern monarch, for refusing passage to the Hessian troops going to aid Cornwallis. The time will come when Frederick will be removed from the dark corner and again placed on the pedestal. Clara Barton was the heroine of the civil war, a fact attested by thousands of official documents. No prejudice or partisan feeling can alter this truth. She was the founder of the American branch of the Red Cross and she should occupy the place to which this is entitled by her extraordinary deeds and her able conduct of its affairs. To ignore her memory in an edifice where she would be the chief ornament, is to confuse the records and by signal omission to render them valueless.

COL. HENRY DARNALL AND HIS FAMILY

By ELIZABETH DUHAMEL

(Read before the Society May 16, 1922.)

COL. HENRY DARNALL was the original owner of a portion of the District of Columbia. He is known in history as the brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore. It was his cousin, Mary Darnall, who became the wife of Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore, in 1656. To be sure this relationship is rather remote, but in those good old English days they claim kin and connection with all the loved ones, even to the eighth and ninth degrees. Not only does the custom still prevail in Maryland and Virginia, but with it many a quaint word or expression that is a survival of the times of the Tudors and Stuarts. A resident of the British Isles, conversing with Brander Matthews, remarked that Americans talked the English of Shakespeare and Mr. Matthews with a flash of intelligence replied that the English of Shakespeare was quite good enough for any one. Colonel Darnall came to the Colony about 1660 in the train of his relative, Lord Baltimore. Their friends, the Stuarts, had been restored to the English throne; and it was a gay and triumphal procession of cavaliers that helped Charles Calvert establish his little court at Mattaponi. Amongst the party were Vincent Lowe and his sister Jane, who afterwards became Lady Baltimore; also Clement Hill, who was Privy Councillor and Vice-Regent of the Colony in 1685.

In one of his letters to England, Charles Calvert writes that his household consists of thirty people and is presided over by his cousin, Anne Calvert. Anne was the daughter of Leonard Calvert, who had married Anne Brent; she was

the niece of that first and famous suffragist, the strong-minded Margaret Brent, who at one time was governor of the Maryland Colony. J. Walter Thomas says of Margaret —"Had she been born a queen, she would have been as brilliant and daring as Elizabeth; had she been born a man, she would have been a Cromwell in courage and audacity." The early records of the Colony declare the Assembly told his Lordship, Lord Baltimore, with unconscious humor they did verily believe "it was better for his own advantage and the Colony's safety that his estate was in her hands (Margaret Brent's) rather than in any man's elses."

Geraldine Brooks says the name of Margaret Brent stands for the most vigorous force in the early history of Maryland.

When Anne Calvert and her brother arrived in Maryland there were letters from Lord Baltimore introducing them as his honored kinsmen; and an injunction was added that the best match in the Colony should be secured for Anne. Nothing better could be found than Baker Brooke of De la Brooke Manor, the son of Deputy Governor Robert Brooke. Robert Brooke came to Maryland with his seven sons and twenty followers and servants; and his proudest claim was the protection his home had afforded Charles I, when pursued by his enemies. He was Commissioner for Charles County. Except for the small area included in Saint Mary's and Kent Counties, Charles County embraced all the Colony, that is, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Montgomery Counties, the District of Columbia, and the Hyperborean regions of the New World. There are numerous descendants of the Brooke family; and even those of Montana and Washington take pride in proving ancestry from Robert Brooke, and their descent through him from William the Conqueror and Alfred the Great.

There have been few who have reflected more credit on

the name than Roger Brooke Taney, whose statue ornaments the park of the State House at Annapolis. Robert Brooke was one of the mournful pilgrims who came at the decline of the popularity of Charles I. George Beckwith, of Saint Joseph's Manor, arrived in 1648; Foster's Yorkshire Genealogies say he was baptized at his ancestral home, Featherston Castle, in 1612. Margaret Beckwith, the youngest daughter, married Michael Taney, the ancestor of Roger Brooke Taney. The Beckwiths were descended from Sir Robert de Marmion, the royal champion of England.

Yorkshire Notes and Queries say: "On the banks of the silvery Ure that divides the North from the West Riding of Yorkshire stands Marmion Tower, which was once the Gateway of Tamfield Castle; it is justly celebrated for its defense in the Civil Wars of the Seventeenth Century. The Castle was ordered demolished by Parliament and the gateway which still remains, in its rich carvings and solid structure, gives some idea of the magnificence and impressive dignity of the castle in its pride and glory.

"The Marmion Chapel in the Tamfield Church is within a few paces of the Tower. Here may be seen the tombs of various members of the Marmion family. One of Sir Robert de Marmion reminds us of the well known lines of Sir Walter Scott:

> "And there beneath the northern aisle
> A tomb with gothic sculpture fair
> Doth still Sir Marmion's visage bear."

Captain James Neale, who came to Maryland in 1642, was a devoted adherent of the Stuarts; he had negotiated in Spain marriage arrangements for the English Royal Family. The wife of the last name possessed a precious souvenir of the martyred king, and the family still preserve the beautiful mourning ring containing a miniature of Charles I, which was presented by Henrietta Maria to the

daughter of this faithful adherent and her maid of honor.

Hester Dorsey Richardson, in "Sidelights of Maryland History," says: "That there was a close tie of kinship existing between the Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Darnalls, was made evident in a letter written by Charles Calvert dated in Maryland July 11, 1697, to Mrs. Mary Darnall, addressed to her at his aunt, Lady Somerset's house, near Herne Stile in London. In this, Lord Baltimore addressed her as Cosen Darnell and both he and Lady Baltimore thank Mrs. Darnall for her great kindness to their children."

The mother of Charles Calvert was Anne, daughter of the Earl of Arundel. Many of the state papers of Cecilius-Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, are dated from Arundel Castle and it was here that Charles Calvert spent much of his youth.

Llewellyn Jewett in "Stately Homes of England" says the "keep of Arundel Castle has been prominent in all internal contests of the kingdom from the days of Alfred the Great to the reign of the third William." Jewett also adds it as a curious fact that "the ground rents accruing from streets in the Strand, London—Arundel and Norfolk Streets—are still devoted to the improving and repairing of Arundel Castle. In 1786, considerable arrears being due, the tenants were called upon to pay them, but refused unless it were agreed to devote this money, according to ancient tenure, to such improvements and repairs. It is said between 1786 and 1816 no less than £600,000 were expended."

Chancellor in his "Private Palaces of London" says: "The Duke of Norfolk, who succeeded to the title in 1677, married Lady Anne Somerset, daughter of the second Marquis of Worcester, famous as an inventor."

Shelley in his story of the "Royal Castles of England"

tells us it was after the Battle of Naseby in July, 1643, that Charles I sought refuge at Raglan Castle, the home of Henry, the fifth Earl of Somerset and the first Marquis of Worcester. Henry Somerset, the father of the inventor, was one of the many nobles whose loyalty to Charles I. had reduced him to beggary and had removed him from a castle to a prison. He was buried in his family vault in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

When Henry Somerset welcomed King Charles after the Battle of Naseby, he knelt at his feet and said: "Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come to me." Raglan Castle was attacked by Cromwell's troops, but even in its destruction it stands pre-eminent as the most beautiful ruins of all the Royal Castles of England.

By a singular coincidence the beautiful palace of Henrietta-Maria was known as Somerset House. Miss Braddon in her novel "London Pride" says that Somerset House was built by the widow of Charles I; and "that she fled from England with the roar of the cannon in her ear, and upon her return to England she spent thousands and thousands upon this palace, with its floors of colored woods and Italian marbles." Miss Braddon speaks also of the sumptuous mansion of Lord Arundel, with its spacious garden, where marble statues showed white in the midst of quincunxes and prim hedges of cypress and yew. In Cromwell's time Arundel House was relegated to the reception of illustrious strangers; on the Restoration the fourth Earl of Arundel, to whom the Dukedom of Norfolk was restored, took up his residence here. "Hare's Walks in London" gives interesting histories of these homes and palaces.

Beyond Somerset House to the west and close by the Savoy, formerly stood another of the Palaces for which the Strand was famous. This was Worcester House. It

was at Worcester House that the Duke of York married Anne Hyde.

The Calverts owed their distinction to King James I. and Lord Cecil; and it was his breadth of view and generosity of conduct that made George, the first Lord Baltimore, pre-eminent. Bancroft, the Historian, says he ante-dated freedom of worship by at least two centuries. There never was another British subject that possessed the power of Lord Baltimore. He could coin money and confer titles of nobility.

The Calverts came originally from Flanders and settled in Yorkshire. It was the taunt of the enemies of George Calvert that he was the son of the Yorkshire grazier. George Calvert united with a noble family when Alicia Crossland became his wife; and it remained to his son to take one of the first places among the peers, in marrying Anne of Arundel, descended from all the Howards.

I must quote again from Hester Dorsey Richardson's interesting book:

> "The evidence of the relationship (between the Darnalls and the Calverts) has recently come to the writer and is beyond question. The deeper we go in these matters the more evident it becomes that not a few of the early Colonial officials were kinsmen of the Lords Baltimore and that the Calverts were allied by blood to many of the oldest families in the British realm.
>
> "John Darnall (brother of Col. Henry Darnall) located at Portland Manor, in Anne Arundel County, and married Susanna Bennett, granddaughter of Governor Richard Bennett of Virginia, the forbear of so many prominent Marylanders. Upon the death of John Darnall in 1684 the widow became the wife of Col. Henry Lowe, a nephew of Lady Jane Baltimore. Colonel Henry Darnall, who outlived his younger brother, was called 'Of the Woodyard,' the rather

peculiar name of his great estate in Prince George County. His first wife Mary, evidently of the Mistress Brent order, issued a land patent upon one occasion in the absence of her husband, the Proprietary agent. At the time of the Puritan Revolution Colonel Henry Darnall, a strong adherent of his kinsman the Proprietary, was active in raising a large force of men from up the Patuxent, with whom he hoped to go to the assistance of Colonel William Digges, Deputy Governor of the province, in his defense of St. Mary's City. Unfortunately, Col. Darnall's men did not reach the Capital in time to render the much needed service for which he had taken up arms, and the little city had to be surrendered to Coode and his followers. With its political history we now have nothing to do, but rather as the social center which gathered to itself the high Colonial officials with their families in the winter season. Here lived Colonel William Digges, Attorney General, Charles Carroll, and evidently the Darnalls, part of the year at least.

"The Brookes of De la Brooke Manor, who filled the military and civil offices in several generations, constituted a part of the court circle at the little capital; hence it is not surprising to note the inter-marriage of Darnalls, Digges, Carrolls and Brookes.

"In his second wife the dashing Colonel Darnall, possessed of many dignities and wide spreading acres, led to the altar the widow of Col. Thomas Brooke of Brookefield, by whom he had a large family. That the social lines were not relaxed in Provincial Maryland is strikingly illustrated in the marriage of the Darnalls, all of whom, for four generations at least, married representatives in the Province of titled English or Irish families, so that the descendants of the two early settlers could easily outrank in their quarterings many of the peerage today. Three of the beautiful Darnall women became wives of as many distinguished Carrolls of Maryland, the men winning for their brides the daughters of the early lords of the manors and their descendants.

"Henry Darnall, the fourth of the name in Maryland, continued the family custom of marrying ladies of high degree by taking to wife the niece and ward of George, the fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, the marriage settlement being duly recorded in the Colony. One of his earlier kinsmen had married Elizabeth Lowe, descendant of the Lowes of Denby, while the repeated inter-marriage of the Darnalls with the Digges brought another notable strain of blood into the Maryland descendants.

"One of the representatives of the distinguished family of John Darnall, of Poplar Hill, removed to Culpeper, Virginia, and his descendants reach from Kentucky to Arkansas.

"Major Nicholas Sewell of Mattapony married Miss Darnall of Poplar Hill, their son Robert Darnall Sewell inheriting the beautiful estate from his uncle, for whom he was named."

The first wife of Col. Darnall was Mary Brent; Mrs. Richardson lays stress upon her resemblance to her famous aunt, Margaret Brent.

It is impossible to take a step in the early history of Maryland without stumbling upon the names of Brent. They were not only descended from Edward III through Fulke Greville of Milcote, but could also point to the name of their ancestor, Udo de Brent or Brant, on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

The second wife was Eleanor Hatton, the widow of Thomas Brooke of T. B. Manor.

Honorable Richard Hatton and his wife died in England. The children came to Maryland with their uncle, Hon. Thomas Hatton, member of his Lordship's Council. Elizabeth Hatton married Clement Hill; upon his death she became the wife of Luke Gardiner. Col. Thomas Hatton was killed in the battle with the Puritans at Annapolis in 1689. Richard and Thomas were nephews of Sir

Christopher Hatton. It was the same Sir Christopher that aroused such deep and tender sentiment in the bosom of Queen Elizabeth. He was a student in the Temple Bar and attracted Queen Elizabeth's notice by the beauty of his person and exquisite grace of his dancing, which he performed for her in a masque, with his fellow students. She conferred many honors on him and finally raised him to the diginty of Lord Chancellor. Her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, wrote Queen Elizabeth a stern letter censuring her for the preference she manifested so plainly for the youth.

When illness beset Sir Christopher, Elizabeth prepared herself, marshpanes and many other dainty dishes which she took in person to her sick friend. With all her masculine strength Elizabeth possessed many feminine tastes. We can easily imagine the beautiful bowls of Venetian glass in which she carried her many "sweet dishes." The recent discovery of silver in such vast quantities in the New World had made vessels of that precious metal rather a drug on the market.

Sir Christopher discharged his office so admirably that he won the esteem of those most opposed to him. He erected a noble house and arranged magnificent grounds, and the name of Hatton Street in London marks the locality. It was to the Hatton Gardens that Shakespeare alludes in Richard III:

> "My lord of Ely, when I was in Holborn
> I saw good strawberries in your garden there,
> I do beseech you send for some of them."

It was in Ely House, afterwards Hatton House, that old John of Gaunt, "time honored Lancaster," breathed his last.

Lady Hatton and her daughter, cousins of Sir

Christopher, were buried in Westminster. Richard Thomson in his "History of Magna Charta" tells of the attempted revival of the Forest Laws in 1634 by King Charles I, in the hope, it was supposed, of drawing thence a revenue independent of Parliament. The forests in Essex were extravagantly said to reach from Stratford Bow to Colchester; and the limits of Rockingham Forest were extended from six miles to sixty. Sir Christopher Hatton was amerced £12,000. The poet Grey, author of the "Elegy in a Country Church Yard" (Stoke Pogis), is also author of the "Long Story," in which he gives a humorous description of the manor house of Stoke Pogis. It belonged to Lady Hatton, the widow of Sir William Hatton, a nephew of Sir Christopher. Lady Hatton's second husband was Sir Edward Coke, Queen Elizabeth's Attorney General.

> "In Britain's Isle—no matter where
> An ancestral pile of buildings stands
> The Huntingtons and Hattons there
> Employ the power of fairy hands."

The Rambler, in writing for the *Evening Star,* says "before receiving the name of River View on the Potomac this was Hatton's Point, so called after one of the old and honorable families of Maryland, whose property this was. On the south side of the point there enters the Potomac, a small stream with a wide mouth which many generations ago was Hatton's Creek or Swan Creek, but which today is laid down on the map as Swan Creek. Across the mouth of Swan Creek are the gray walls of Fort Washington. There one crosses the mouth of Piscataway Creek, which is nearly a mile wide.

Why should not the ancient name Hatton's Creek be restored? Is not the Geographic Board robbing us of a little of our history in calling this water Swan Creek?

Hunting Creek tract was surveyed for Colonel Thomas Hatton, 250 acres, March 15, 1654.

At the Congressional Library there is a book, published about 1690, written in old French by a Huguenot. He tells of his wanderings in Turkey and of his perils on ship board and finally of his refuge on the shores of Virginia. Like the Indian returning to his blanket, amongst his first acts in arriving in the Commonwealth was to identify himself with a colony of Catholics. It was probably the settlement of George Brent, whose father was George Brent who married Marianne, the daughter of Sir John Peyton. George Brent, gentleman, of Woodstock, Stafford County, who came to Virginia in 1671, was captain of a Troop of Horse and was appointed May 2, 1685, by the Governor and Council, Receiver General of the Northern Neck. He died about 1700. Among the large estates George Brent owned were Acquia and Brenton, Stafford County, Virginia. He was land agent for Thomas, Lord Culpeper, and associated with Col. William Fitzhugh for Lady Culpeper and Lord Fairfax. George Brent purchased from Thomas, Lord Culpeper, 30,000 acres of land between the Potomac and the Rappahannock and applied to King James II for freedom of religion, and by patent dated February 10, 1768, the king granted to the petitioner and to all who should settle in said town and tract of land the free exercise of their religion. See Shea's "Catholic History in the Colonies."

When Christmas time came our Huguenot friend joined a party of thirty pilgrims going to Maryland to celebrate the religious feast. He tells of stopping to rest all night at the home of Mr. Fitzhugh. Colonel William Fitzhugh was a brother-in-law of George Brent; and there was a glorious welcome for them. Mr. Fitzhugh sent into the

by ways for jugglers and acrobats to entertain these Canterbury pilgrims of the New World. After the performance our friend tells us there were refreshments, including good old sack and other drinkables of by-gone days. The brave adventurer adds that not only himself but others of the band of pilgrims managed to drink themselves under the table.

The original land patent for the beginnings of Georgetown was issued by Henry Darnall, keeper of the great seal of Maryland, on November 18, 1703, to Ninian Beall for 705 acres of Rock of Dumbarton, which tract is now covered by a portion of Georgetown.

Col. Henry Darnall died in 1711.

Philip Darnall, the father of Col. Henry Darnall, born about 1590, was barrister at London and son of Henry Darnall, counsellor of law and of Grey's Inn, who was born at Biral's Place, Essenden, 1564 and died 1607. The armorial tombstone is at Essenden with the list of the children. John Darnall, who died 1644, had been secretary to Lord Baltimore.

On the walls of the Maryland Historical Society, side by side with the beautiful full length portrait of Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, is the picture of Philip Darnall, barrister, the father of Colonel Henry Darnall. The long gray wig helps to intensify the clear pink of the complexion and makes darker still the shrewd brown eyes; the beautiful hand with long tapering fingers rests most delicately on the cloak he is holding in place. On the other side of Lord Baltimore is the granddaughter Anne Darnall. In an adjoining room is the portrait of Anne Talbot, the niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who married Henry Darnall 3rd. There are three or four other portraits of members of the Darnall family, including a group of children. These pictures were presented to the Historical Society by Miss

Ellen Daingerfield; at the same time she gave the picture of Elinor Darnall, the mother of Bishop John Carroll, to Georgetown College. All of these portraits originally adorned the walls of Poplar Hill, Prince George County.

The arms of the Darnall family are: Argent, on a bend two fleur de lis, sable, between three leopard faces, or.

Amongst the numerous estates of Colonel Darnall may be mentioned "My Lord's Kindness," Portland Manor, Darnall's Delight, Joseph's Park and Girl's Portion. It is this last named that is of most interest to us for the reason that part of it was in the present District of Columbia. Col. Darnall owned 27,000 acres in this neighborhood. Katherine Abbott says a tract extending from the National Park to Rockville was patented to Col. Henry Darnall. The patent extended northeast three and a half miles, including Silver Spring, Sligo, the farms of Crosby S. Noyes of the *Star*, of Wm. Fenwick, Richard Ray, William Thompson, William Brunette and Cousin Condict. He named it oddly enough "Girl's Portion." Joseph's Park, a grant of 4,220 acres, adjoined Girl's Portion, and comprised Woodside, Kensington, Capitol View, Linden and Forest Glen. Here is the ancient graveyard of Carroll Chapel. Half obliterated on crumbling stones are the names of Carroll, Brent, Fenwick and Digges.

The history of the Carroll family is interwoven with that of Maryland. Rev. John Carroll delivered a panegyric over Washington at the request of Congress. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, "the Signer," whose granddaughters the Misses Caton, the Three Graces, were reigning belles of Washington and Baltimore in 1809. The eldest had a romantic history and married a brother of Madame Bonaparte, nee Patterson. Her second husband was the Marquis of Wellesley, Viceroy of Ireland and brother of the Duke of Wellington.

Katherine Abbott adds that according to interesting letters of the Calvert adventurers, published by Lord Baltimore in 1633, the Indians were at first friendly to the Maryland Pilgrims. The King of the Patuxent came to visit them at St. Marie's and "made a little Speech in the Great Cabin of the Arke. When I heard a great weroance of the English was to come to Yoacomeco, I had a great desire to see him."

The King was much taken with the "Solemnite" of carrying our colours on shore and "the Arke's great gunnes to honour the Day spake aloud: which hearing the King counselled the Yoacomeco Indians that they "break not their peace with us,—*when* we *shoote*, our Bow strings give a twang that's heard a little way off. But do you not hear what cracks their Bow-strings give?" On their first arrival at Point Comfort in Virginia, the scouts of the King of the Paschattowages reported, "We came in a canoe as bigge as an Island and had as many men as there be trees in the woods."

Mr. Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, in the "History of the National Capital," says: "In the year 1668 Henry Darnall received a patent for a tract of land containing some six thousand acres which lay on both sides of Rock Creek and extended from within the bounds of the District northward, including a portion of what is now Rock Creek Park, Takoma, Forest Glen and Silver Spring. Nine miles north of the centre of the city of Washington and near what is now known as Forest Glen, the Carrolls, probably some years prior to the revolution, made their home. Here the son was living who was known as Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlboro and also of Rock Creek, when he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the City of Washington. At that time his nephew, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, was living in his farm house near Greenleaf's Point, but when

the first work of the survey of the site of the city was begun in the spring of 1791, he started the erection of a large brick house on Square 736, between 1st, 2nd, E and F Streets, S. E."

Another colonial official was Thomas Darnall, father-in-law of Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek. Elinor Darnall in 1727 married Daniel Carroll.

Mr. F. Snowden Hill says part of Darnall's Delight, which was afterwards known as Mount Airy, passed into the hands of the Lords Baltimore and their descendants. It is on the road to Rosaryville and is now called "Dower" House.

The dwelling house at the Wood Yard was one of the most interesting colonial homes in America. There is nothing left of it but the weather vane. John Bozmain Kerr says: "The house was built by Colonel Henry Darnall of English brick, in the shape of an L with forty rooms and seventy-two windows. The lawn was shaded by large forest trees and on each side of the general walk leading to the house were box trees so tall and broad as to conceal a carriage and pair. In 1868 this ancestral home was destroyed by fire, the revengeful act (it is supposed) of a domestic in the family. Heirlooms of every description were lost, save some family portraits and a few pieces of rare old china. Whereas there is only one relic of the old house, the weather vane, fortunately there is a very good picture painted by the artist John Ross Key, a relative of Francis Scott Key. Mr. Key was visiting his cousins, members of the West family, who owned and occupied the Wood Yard at the time the painting was made."

Poplar Hill, not far from the Woodyard in Prince George County, became the property of Henry Darnall, the grandson of our particular friend. Poplar Hill is one of the few pieces of Darnall property still in the hands of

the Darnall descendants. One of the daughters of the third Henry Darnall married Nicholas Sewell. The Daingerfield family has inherited the estate from the Sewells. The town house of the Sewell family, corner of B St. and Maryland Avenue, N. E., managed to write itself into history by the conspicuous part it took in the War of 1812.

Philip, the eldest son of Colonel Henry Darnall by the first wife, married his stepsister Elinor Brooke. His son Henry married Elizabeth Lowe.

Mary Darnall married Charles Carroll. He was temporarily Surveyor General and first married in America, Martha Underwood, who died in 1690. In 1693 he married Mary, the fifteen year old daughter of Colonel Henry Darnall. Charles Carroll, born 1702, became heir at law. His younger brother Daniel, born 1707, married Anne Rozier. The children and grandchildren of Colonel Darnall are as much a part of the District of Columbia as the property he owned. It was this same Anne Rozier who afterwards married Judge Benjamin Young and who was the owner of Duddington and the land that was given for the National Capitol building. Anne Darnall, the second daughter, married Clement Hill; he was a nephew of Clement Hill, the vice regent who had married Elizabeth Hatton. He came to Maryland in 1692 and was Deputy Surveyor General for the Western Shore.

Elizabeth Darnall married Edward Digges. Henry Darnall, of the Wood Yard, married Anne, daughter of Wm. Digges and Elizabeth Sewell of Mattaponi. Their children: Elinor married, 1727, Daniel Carroll of Marlborough and Forest Glen, Maryland. She died May 23, 1796, at Forest Glen. One of her sons was Archbishop John Carroll.

Henry, 3rd, lived at Poplar Hill, given to him by his

father in 1729. He was Attorney General of the Province and married Anne Talbot. Of their children, Henry, who married Rachel, daughter of Henry Brooke; their daughter Mary married Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Robert, 3rd, married twice, but had no children; he gave Poplar Hill to his nephew, Robert Sewell.

One of the Darnall tracts in Prince George County, Harmony Hall, passed through Anne Darnall, who married Clement Hill, to Capt. Henry Hill of the Revolutionary Army, who has many descendants in Prince George County, the District of Columbia and throughout the United States.

Colonel Henry Darnall was one of the recognized leaders of the Jacobite Party; he was witness of the Penn-Baltimore conference; he was colonel of the Provincial Militia and Deputy Governor of the Colony. He was also Surveyor General of the Colony, and High Sheriff of Calvert County from 1674 to 1679. There are many of his descendants in Maryland and almost as many in the District of Columbia. Amongst those in this city are Mr. F. Snowden Hill, his sister, Mrs. Ida Hill Bowie, Mrs. John J. McMahon, Messrs. William A. Hill and Jesse L. Heiskell, Mrs. Wm. Corcoran Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Duhamel, Mrs. George Combs, the children of the late Dr. J. Dudley Morgan, Mrs. Richard S. Hill, Mr. Frank W. Hill, Mr. Thomas S. Wallis, Mrs. Henry Daingerfield, Mrs. Nora Y. Hill, Mrs. Emily Hill Jarboe, Mr. John B. Finotti, Miss Mary W. Hamilton, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, Miss Evalina Sasscer, Mrs. Chas. V. Stiefel, Mrs. Bernard Kummer, Mr. Jas. F. Duhamel, Mrs. Notley Willson and Mrs. Howard C. Clagett.

THE DISTRICT BUILDING

Washington, D. C.

By DR. WILLIAM TINDALL

(Read before the Society December 19, 1922.)

IN a paper which I read before the Society on the third of April, 1899, which is recorded on pages 281 to 302 of volume 3 of its records, I discussed the different buildings in which the various departments of the municipal governments of the National Capital were housed, and among them the buildings which had been the headquarters of the Mayors and municipal legislative bodies up to that date.

The first municipal building in the District of Columbia worthy of the name was the present Court House at the north end of John Marshall Place. It is interesting to note the difference between the ethical standards of that time and of the present, as the original act of the Corporation of Washington on the subject which was passed February 23, 1815, proposed to raise $40,000 for "building, establishing and endowing two public school houses in the Lancastrian system; for building a penitentiary and building a town house or city hall," by means of a lottery.

Nothing for the City Hall, however, seems to have come from the lottery; but on April 1, 1820, the City Councils appropriated $100,000 to erect it, and the Ionic design by George Hadfield of the present Court House at the north end of John Marshall Place was accepted. It cost about $150,000.

During 1822 and 1823 the courts were persuaded to rent part of it, which enabled the city to complete it. In 1871 it was abandoned by the municipal authorities, and

in 1873 the District of Columbia as the successor of the City of Washington received $75,000 for its equity in it.

I also recounted in my paper of April, 1899, the efforts that had been made to obtain the needful authority and an appropriation to locate a permanent building on the space between the building occupied by the Washington Market Company and Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, Northwest.

A plan for a municipal building there had been prepared by the Inspector of Buildings.

That prospect had been deferred indefinitely, and the Commissioners' hope for a municipal building finally lost in the oblivion of Congressional neglect or disfavor, when a fire on the early morning of September 29, 1897, totally destroyed the power-house of the Capital Traction Company, which covered the entire square numbered two hundred and fifty-five which is bounded by Thirteenth and One-half, Fourteenth and C Streets and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest.

The Capital Traction Company's cars were at that time operated by an underground cable motor-appliance, the power for the east and west lines of which was derived from the plant in that building.

The Commissioners had despaired of eliciting Congressional action favorable to the procurement of a municipal building, when to their surprise they learned that an item of $550,000 for the purchase of the power house site had been included in the public building act which became law on June 6, 1902. That fire was another illustration of the adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The same law also authorized the contruction of a building at a cost not to exceed $1,500,000. Nevertheless the limit of the cost of building and site was increased to not exceeding $2,500,000 by a clause in the District Appropria-

tion Act of March 3, 1905. The title to the site was first acquired for the United States, but was transferred to the District of Columbia by a clause in public building act, approved March 3, 1903. The site cost $550,000, and the building approximately $1,950,000.

The building was erected according to a design submitted by Cope and Stewardson, architects, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in competition with a number of others, who responded to a published invitation to submit plans for such a structure. It consists of six stories and a sub-basement in which the heating and mechanical power plants are located.

It is constructed outside of white marble which was obtained from quarries at South Dover, New York. It is 104 feet high to the tip of the roof; 242 feet 4 inches east and west and 190 feet 10 inches north and south.

Work was begun on the structure on June 17, 1904.

The ground upon which the building is located is a bluish clay and gravel, and was part of the bed of the stream which ran through the site of the City of Washington and emptied into the Potomac River at the foot of Seventeenth Street Southwest, and was called the Tiber or Goose Creek.

The foundation of the building is an elaborate work. More than four thousand piles, varying from twenty-five to nearly sixty feet in length, were driven in the spaces under the walls and where the heating and machinery plant is located. Granite blocks about one foot thick and two feet wide were placed closely together on top of the piles and they and the whole surface of the basement excavation covered with about four feet of hydraulic cement concrete. That concrete was covered with eight layers of water-proof paper saturated with coal-tar and oil, each layer one-eighth of an inch thick with a bituminous cement between each layer, so that the whole water-proofing layer is about one

and one-eighth inches thick. This water-proofing was covered by over four feet of hydraulic cement of a finer texture than the lower concrete layer in order better to exclude dampness. Yet before the second concrete layer was completed a carpenter drove a spike through the water-proof layer and water seeped up through the lower concrete layer and flooded the basement, causing an expenditure of over two thousand dollars in pumping out the water and finding and closing the hole. The entire process of constructing the foundations involved a constant effort to exclude the seepage water which was especially profuse at the stage of high water in the Potomac River here. The builder was Mr. James L. Parsons, one of the most skillful and reliable building contractors in the District of Columbia.

The building was completed in June, 1908, and occupied by the municipal officers during that month and the following July.

It was never formally named except by the incidental mention of the name "District Building" in the District of Columbia appropriation law of May 26, 1908, and subsequent laws, but the Commissioners in that year informally agreed to call it by that name.

The statuary on the building was designed by Adoph De Nesti. The subjects adopted for the figures were arranged at a conference between Messrs. Cope and Stewardson, architects of the building; Ernest C. Barstow, a sculptor, resident of the City of Washington, who did the mechanical work on the statues, and De Nesti, the designer, in July, 1906.

The two figures on either side of the cartouche over the *main entrance* represent "Justice" and "Law"—from east to west.

The eight figures above the *main cornice* typify as fol-

lows, beginning at the east end of the front and thence westward:

Sculpture (male)
Painting (female)
Architecture (male)
Music (female)
Commerce (female)
Engineering (male)
Agriculture (female)
Statesmanship (male)

Beginning at north end of west side and thence south:

Sculpture
Painting
Architecture
Music
Engineering
Commerce

Beginning at west end of rear and thence eastwardly:

Sculpture
Painting
Architecture
Music
Commerce
Engineering
Agriculture
Statesmanship

Beginning at south end of east side, thence northward:

Music
Architecture
Commerce
Engineering
Agriculture
Statesmanship

There were no public ceremonies at the laying of the so-called "corner stone," but in the early part of 1905 a copper box containing a number of documents relative to the establishment and government of the National Capital, and other historical matter concerning it and the building, was imbedded in the brick foundation wall a few feet below the street level at the northeast corner of the building, in the presence of Captain Chester Harding, now Brigadier General, retired, who was then in charge of the construction of the building, and a number of employees on that work. Captain Harding was averse to any formal public demonstrations on that occasion.

While the north facade of the building would hardly command the unqualified approval of a Phidias, it is attractive and not below the average mediocrity of modern architecture. But that is largely a matter of taste about which the old adage says it is folly to dispute. The elevation of the south end of the eastern and western wings is complete, but the central part of the southern portion of the building is only two stories high above the sidewalk, with no attempt at elaborate cornice finish.

A vast amount of space is wasted in the building by its broad mediaeval stairway in face of the fact that every story is accessable by elevator service. By an awkward architectural blunder, the window sills on the fifth story are four and one fourth feet above the floor.

The stairways should be removed and smaller stairways placed in the corridors which should be narrowed and much of this present space included in the rooms which the removal of the present staircase would permit to be made. In case of fire in the building it would be quite as easy to discharge the occupants by a four or five foot stairway with handrails that would impart confidence, as by the present broad marble stairways which would be conducive

to disaster if crowded by an excited mass struggling to escape from smoke beclouded hallways. Stairways should also be constructed on the south side so that the occupants in case of fire or other danger would not be compelled to face the front on which the threatening condition might occur.

The proximity of the elevators to the heads of the stairways from which they are only separated by an open iron grating might seriously interfere with the use of either in case of fire and dense smoke.

The possibility of fire is not so remote as to be an absurd suggestion, as the quantity of paper in the records, the furniture and the floors, wainscoting and windows might readily afford material for a conflagration disastrous to property and occupants in it.

The Board Room is about as inflammable as any structure in the District. Its varnished floor and chairs and the beautiful varnished white walnut wood casing of its pillars and other wood trimmings with their coats of varnish would make a conflagration hard to subdue.

The Board Room also shares with the building on the other four corners of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue in the perpetual racket of the passing street cars as they cross at the intersecting tracks there, which is exceedingly disturbing to those using that room during the part of the year when comfort requires that the windows be open. There are other street railroad crossings in the District which render life miserable to the denizens of their immediate neighborhood and suggest that it is about time that the problem of health and comfort they involve should be solved by making the cars of one of the systems run under the cars of the other or by the application of some other remedy. Ideal opportunities to make such an experiment are afforded by the crossing at the place above men-

tioned and at Columbia Road and Eighteenth Street Northwest, where the nuisance is disgraceful to any city.

The building was formally dedicated on the 4th of July, 1908, with appropriate ceremonies, at the plaza on the north front of the building. The President of the Board of Commissioners, Honorable Henry B. F. Macfarland, presided.

A bronze bust medallion of John Wesley Ross, who was a Commissioner of the District of Columbia from October 1, 1890, until he died on July 29, 1902, is imposed on the south panel of the west side of the recessed portico at the north entrance of the building. The medallion was designed by Mr. U. S. J. Dunbar, a local sculptor, and was paid for by subscription from employees of the District of Columbia and other friends. It was installed without public ceremonies on October 1, 1908.

A bronze bust statue of Crosby Stuart Noyes, who for many years was the editor and part owner of *The Evening Star*, is placed on a pedestal in the main corridor of the District Building near the north entrance. It was designed by William Couper. The cost of the statue was met by a subscription fund provided by two hundred and nine of the leading citizens of the District of Columbia and others. The project to procure the statue was determined at a mass meeting held in the National Theater on Sunday, April 5, 1908, at which Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, presided, and Justice Wendell P. Stafford delivered the principal address. Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Secretary of State Elihu Root and Honorable Myron M. Parker also spoke in laudatory terms of the activities and influence of Mr. Noyes. An eloquent tribute from Henry Watterson was read. The Marine Band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Reverend C. Ernest Smith,

rector of Saint Thomas' Church, pronounced the benediction.

The statue was formally unveiled in the District Building at 12 o'clock meridian, February 25, 1909.

Mr. Noyes was born at West Minot, Maine, on February 16, 1825, and was an honored and influential resident of the District of Columbia from 1847 until his death, which occurred on the twenty-first of February, 1908.

On the northwest corner of the park in front of the District Building stands a bronze statue of Alexander Robey Shepherd, who was Governor of the District of Columbia from September 15, 1873, until June 20, 1874, when the office of Governor was abolished by an act of Congress of that date. The records of the proceedings of the society during the year contain on pages 281 and 302 inclusive, of volume No. 14, a brief but comprehensive account of his life and official activities. He was born in the City of Washington on January 31, 1835, and died in Batopilas, Mexico, on September 12, 1902. His funeral ceremonies and his interment in Rock Creek Cemetery occurred on May 4, 1903. The statue was unveiled on May 3, 1909, with ceremonies consisting of music by the Marine Band; an invocation by Reverend Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Church; orations by Theodore W. Noyes and William F. Mattingly; a presentation address by Brainard H. Warner and a speech of acceptance by Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In the address of one of the speakers he fell into the common local habit of minimizing the contributions of Congress for the improvement of the National Capital and especially during the period when the Board of Public Works was engaged in its monumental and patriotic task. In his address he referred to Shepherd's work as having been done "so quickly that

its great cost, falling *entirely* upon the 130,000 people here (*The National Government* furnishing nothing but the authority)." He was either badly informed or was carried by his emotions far into the realm of imagination, as during the tenure of that Board Congress appropriated out of the United States Treasury over $3,000,000 for improving streets adjoining United States property and at least a million more for other local purposes, including nearly $800,000 for the police, fire, health and other administrative departments. And that is not all; as it has since contributed in annual installments over $23,000,000 toward the payment of the principal and interest on the 365 bonds into which the outstanding indebtedness incurred by the Board of Public Work was funded. While not immediately germane to the point under discussion, it should be remembered by the people of the District that Congress paid all of the expense, between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, to provide a water supply system for the District and paid off the debt of $1,250,000 which the cities of Washington and Alexandria and Georgetown had incurred by subscribing to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

While Congress has made some mistakes in District matters, the beneficence of its intentions toward the National Capital has nearly always been unquestionable.

I fail to recall any lack of reasonable appreciation on the part of Congress toward the municipal needs of the District since 1871, and feel that the judicious liberality of that body in that respect deserves a more sympathetic recognition by the people of the District than that which it has habitually received. From Turgot, who sought in vain to check the royal extravagance that was so largely conducive to the French Revolution, to the Director of the Budget and the District Commissioners, who vex their minds in striving to satisfy the requests of the vox populi for $40,000,000

worth of work and service with $25,000,000 of available revenue, the official who strives to restrict the government expenditures within judicious bounds is usually rewarded for his patriotic circumspection by popular immolation in the name of reckless enterprise whose motto is "After me the deluge."

THE SUNNY SOUTHWEST

By SARAH M. HUDDLESON, M.D.

(Read before the Columbia Historical Society, December 19, 1922.)

The Southwest is that area South of the Mall and the Capitol Grounds, West of South Capitol Street, and North of the Potomac River. According to the census of 1920 it had a population of 31,084 individuals.

In General Washington's plan of the Federal City, the Southwest played the most important part. He would have had a magnificent entrance way at Greenleaf's Point, where the Potomac is a mile wide.

The Southwest was long known as "The Island," The river, the Potomac and the creeks, the St. James and the Tiber being the water enclosures of Potomac "flats." Tiber Creek is now subterranean, and has been used adroitly to flush and sweep one of the most important sewers in the District. The much-abused "flats" have been redeemed by dredging and deepening the channel of the river, and are now metamorphosed into beautiful "Potomac Park," thanks to the D. C. Engineers, the President, and the Fine Arts Commission.

Capitals grow by addition. Like the money-lender's six per cent, the interest compounds and the principal doubles. The Southwest is growing in favor and fineness.

Loitering around among the capitals of the world, as many of you have done, you will remember how you compared your own capital with Paris, London, Petrograd, Madrid, and other such cities, and how, as an American, you generally sighed for a view of your Capitol, the Monument and the White House. It wasn't exactly nostalgia

—no indeed, *you* weren't homesick!—but a close view of the Statue of Liberty would have pleased you. Other capitals are good, but yours is resplendent.

Isaac Marcosson has called Washington the "Cinderella of the Swamps." He felt sure that Cinderella of the Swamps would arise and find her golden slipper in the Southwest, but a recent editorial in the Washington Herald announces that Cinderella is not only about to find her golden slipper but she is about to find her good two shoes there. Have not the Fine Arts Commission and pending legislation declared that the capital must come into its prestige by metamorphosing the river frontage into that beautiful, scintillating dream of a place that it should be? And is not the restoration of the Mall the keystone of the arch of beauty of the capital's panorama, to be carried forward by the Fine Arts Commission? A scene of splendor, a beautiful driveway encircling the Southwest! That Southwest so beautiful by nature, and made more so by the builders of this republic.

The White House is, and must forever be, the heart of the capital of the nation. The Southwest is so convenient to the White House, and may be seen from the South portico of that edifice, in all its attactiveness.

A capital exercises a marvellous influence in a great country. Ambassador Bryce points out that it is the home of art, power and social life, the center of literary, scientific and artistic culture.

He said:

"The Potomac has two kinds of beauty, the beauty of the upper stream murmuring over a rocky bed between bold heights crowned with wood, and the beauty of the wide expanse of water spread out like a lake below the city in a vast sheet of silver.

"St. Petersburg has a splendid water front facing its grand

river, the Neva, with its vast rush of cold, green water chilling the air in summer. Paris is not surrounded by as fine hills, nor the Seine does not compare to the Potomac. Madrid is on a level, with its mountains too distant. You are still in the early days of your history and the beginning of the accumulation of historic memories. You have advantages in Washington that European cities do not possess. London, Berlin and Paris are crowded and you have a City of Magnificent Distances. What objects of Uncle Sam's purse are more important than the beautification of Washington? Washington should be the embodiment of the majesty of nations."

God grant that it may be.

It is loyalty that builds capitals; loyalty of the patriotic citizens of that empire or republic. Loyalty is the greatest of the nine cardinal virtues; the capital is the nation's fortress. Washington, now in the first quarter of its second century of existence, has grown slowly but surely. Let us view the panorama of its progress:

At Greenleaf's Point was the first settlement in the Southwest. According to Hugh T. Taggart the Eastern Branch was known on the earliest maps as Turkey Buzzard Run, and the point at the Arsenal, as Turkey Buzzard Point, down to the time the Federal City was laid out; it then became known as Young's Point, taking the name from Notley Young, the owner of the land. It later became known as Greenleaf's Point, after James Greenleaf, a large purchaser of lots in the new city, many of which were located in its vicinity; finally it took the name it now bears, Arsenal Point, from the military uses to which it has been put by the government.

To whom "Turkey Buzzard Point" was first indebted for its name cannot now be ascertained, but the name had its origin prior to 1673, for it so appears on a map published in that year, prepared by Augustine Harmon, a Bohemian,

one of the early settlers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland."

The site of the federal city was once the hunting grounds of the Manahoes, the Anacostan and the Potomac Indians. Their wigwams were along the Potomac and Eastern Branch, and their council site was the hallowed spot on which our capitol building now stands. This, if I mistake not, was later the land known as Duddington Manor, owned by Charles Carroll, but which had been granted to George Thompson, Feb. 12, 1663. "Father's Gift," five hundred acres of land, was granted to Richard and Wm. Pinner in 1668; this was located along the Potomac west of Tiber Creek.

The interests of our forefathers culminated in efforts to obtain the highest type of beauty and utility in their capital. The South front of the White House was intended to be the main front, and the public was to be sent past the fountain, the Mall, the Monument and thence to the Potomac River; and the late Ambassador Bryce said: "It would be difficult to find a more beautiful and imposing river than the Potomac, with its wooded hills, cliffs and picturesque rapids and imposing falls. We will need its forests, and its hills should be preserved from ridge to ridge with walks, and the river's surface should be filled with pleasure boats. The health and pleasure of future inhabitants will demand nothing else."

Many citizens of the Southwest own their own pleasure boats, and they know the value of the health and pleasure to be found on the Potomac.

The city plan was prepared in 1791 by Charles P L'Enfant, a French Engineer in the Continental Army. Denizens of the Southwest have never ceased to be grateful for his enterprise and foresight. In 1909 the remains of this illustrious Frenchman were reinterred in our beautiful Arlington Cemetery. If he knows of his last resting-place,

he must be happy, for the Potomac flows past the panoramic splendid city he planned; and the scene is picturesque in the extreme. He was given a military funeral with all the honors a grateful republic could bestow. I attended the funeral obsequies, and as the long line of procession passed solemnly through old Georgetown, and past that historic house known as Gen. Washington's headquarters, I felt that we owed the city builders an unspeakable debt of gratitude for their foresight.

In 1857 the steam railroad invaded the Southwest and laid its tracks. What the railroads did to this section of the city was "a—plenty," and the end is not yet! It was an evil day when the illegal occupation of its streets and reservations by these railroads marred the civic beauty, messed up local transportation and appropriated some of its most beautiful streets and avenues for ill—looking viaducts. But as Dr. Sunderland remarked: "The steam horse neighed, and the telephone came, the population increased and the town went on improving. Companies pitched their tanks on the bottom land of the Mall and the lamps were lighted along the streets and landscape gardeners garnished the pleasure grounds." The first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore was completed in 1845. The city's first lighting system was probably begun about 1848, and as your president told you at our last meeting, the first light was a great lantern on a pole, to light the dome of the Capitol; and straightway, thereafter the White House, the Capitol and other government buildings were lighted; when these were illuminated, the rest of the city had consideration.

The street-car lines of the city were first incorporated in 1862. The Southwest has appealed to the Public Utilities Commission to remove the one-man cars, give us schedule service on the Le Droit Park and Wharf car line, and

improve the general transportation facilities of the Southwest. This alone, would make the Southwest a magnificent place in which to live.

Some day the people of Washington will set the true value upon these things. The continuing increase of wealth and population in the United States should insure a better-kept capital city. The Southwest has on its borders beautiful public buildings, the most beautiful outlay of natural scenery, the U. S. National Museum, the administrative departments, the scientific institutions, the public golf links, the Potomac Park, the Speedway, the great Monument, the magnificent river front, the Bathing Beach,—nevertheless the Southwest must beg for its street paving, its sidewalks, better lighting facilities and such things, that it should have had in abundance before Florida and Texas entered the Union and before the vast empire West of the Alleghanies had been peopled.

But Washington City is the youngest of the World's capitals, and—well—"While there's life there is hope." We repeat, the Southwest needs better sidewalks, better paved streets and better street lighting.

Isaac Marcosson said: "The scene of beauty of the Mall presents an architecture and grouping almost unrivalled in any of the world's capitals. Washington City among the greatness of her memorials and focusing national sentiment is a worthy symbol of the sovereignty of a great republic."

President Taft became a national benefactor when he named the Fine Arts Commission; and that Commission is about to carry forward the plan of beautifying the river front and reinstating the Mall to the glory and prestige to which Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant intended it.

Ex-President Taft said: "We should have a great axis through the Mall from the capitol dome and the center of Gen. Grant's statue at the foot of the Capitol ground and

the Washington Monument two-thirds of the distance to the Potomac and ending in the Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac high above the river, where it will suitably crown a Memorial Bridge uniting the North and South and leading to Arlington, the Valhalla of the nation's patriotic dead." He also said: "The Washington Monument seems to link heaven and earth; one of the most beautiful of all human creations; at once so great and so simple, it seems almost a work of nature. Dominating the entire District, it has taken place with the Capitol and the White House as the three foremost national structures."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

"This colossal obelisk of mammoth proportion, towering majestically above the National Capital, which is alike commemorative of the 'Father of His Country', it stands today the loftiest memorial elevation in the world, and is the most imposing and costly monument ever erected to man. It is a memorial to the Hero, the Soldier, the Patriot, the Statesman, and a perpetual tribute of a grateful people to that great and overshadowing figure in the nation's history—GEORGE WASHINGTON."

So wrote Ina Capitola Emory. No more magnificent site for this monument could have been found. Just after the First President was laid to rest a committee of both Houses of Congress, Dec. 24, 1799, passed the following resolution:

"That a marble monument be erected by the United States, at the City of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life."

To this request, it seems Mrs. Washington tentatively acquiesced, saying she could not say what a sacrifice of individual feeling she made to a sense of public duty.

The cornerstone of the Monument was laid July 4, 1848, with great ceremony. The design of the Monument was by Robert Mills. The cost of the Monument was $1,187,-710.31; $300,000 of this amount was free will offerings and the rest by congressional appropriations. This giant shaft was completed December 6, 1884. It was officially dedicated February 21, 1885. Many of the stones were cut and polished at the stone plant of the late Matthew G. Emery, who was the last Mayor of this city.

By Act of Congress, Sept. 26, 1890, for the construction and maintenance of a Bathing Beach on the Tidal Reservoir, near Washington Monument, the sum of $3,000.00 was appropriated, to be payable entirely out of District revenues. Capt. W. X. Stevens, a well known patent attorney, and a former English army officer I am told, had first supervision of this Beach. He owned and beautified the house in which I now reside, No. 202 Eleventh St. S.W. Capt. Stevens was a man of pleasing personality and of great importance. He is now in Los Angeles, and I believe our city sustained great loss by his change of residence. He was public spirited in the extreme.

The Street Tree System of this city was also a product of the Southwest. The board of Public Works at a meeting September 4, 1871, appointed Wm. Saunders, the Scotch Horticulturist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, William R. Smith, the Scotch Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and John Saul, Scotch nurseryman from the northern portion of the District, as a commission of three, to report to the Board what trees they would recommend to be planted in this city, and where was the best place to obtain them. This committee was later known as the Park-

ing Commission, and you will note two of the three members of that committee were connected with great horticultural industries in the Southwest. The Parking Commission served without compensation, but as Dr. Tindall has pointed out, "It would be difficult to find an instance of public or altruistic service on behalf of any community surpassing in the degree of professional enthusiasm and skill that which was displayed by this commission throughout the period of its existence. To its efforts the nation is indebted for the system of street trees which is so prominent a feature of the Capital City. Nor would reference to this subject be complete without the recognition of Truman Lanham, who for more than 25 years was the Superintendent of Trees and Parkings." Washington, the Beautiful, has more than 500 miles of street trees; it makes it the most beautiful city in existence. All four of these grand old tree planters now rest from their labors, but truly, "their works do follow them." Trees are the most valuable natural asset any city or country can possess.

Mr. Clifford Lanham is now the Superintendent of Trees and Parkings for this city, a worthy successor to a grand old father. What he is doing for the city will be known in centuries from now; for he plans to plant strictly hard wood, enduring trees that will last through the centuries, as some of England's grand old trees have done. He has aided in planting many memorial trees in Washington; and the city is very rich in memorial trees. The grounds of the Agricultural Department and those of the Smithsonian Institution contain the most noted memorial trees planted in the Southwest.

As in other sections of the city, there are many miles of trees planted in the Southwest: The varieties are American elm, American linden, Norway maple, Silver maple, Red

oak, Pin oak, Sycamore, Honey Locust, Carolina poplar, Sweet gum, Gingko and Tulip poplar.

The elm trees on Maine Avenue, Southwest, are worth going miles to see; than this beautiful pleached avenue, I know of nothing finer in old England.

Many of the best grown trees of the Southwest were removed in order to widen sidewalks. As Mr. Clifford Lanham, Superintendent of Trees and Parkings Division, states: "Many of the fine avenues of trees in Washington were planted when the old brick sidewalks prevailed; with the replacement of this type of paving, the trees have suffered for two reasons; the cement sidewalk is impervious to water, whereas the brick sidewalk was not; and again, resetting curbs in laying new sidewalks makes the cutting of tree roots necessary. It must be remembered that the advantage of having new sidewalks is accompanied by the misfortune of having existing trees suffer a set-back in development."

Ambassador Bryce said: "I know of no city in which trees seem to be so much a part of the city as in Washington. Nothing can be more delightful than the views up and down wide streets and avenues, especially those that look toward the setting sun or catch the glow of the evening light."

If you want to see a scene of beauty, drive around among the fine old trees of the Southwest, and watch the sunset across the great river.

Washington has over 105,000 trees, and if these trees were planted 100 feet apart in a straight row, it is said they would reach more than 2,000 miles or in a line from Washington to Salt Lake City, Utah; or if planted in the central West, the line would reach from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Seattle, Washington. And a correspondent points out that of those 105,000 trees, there is one tree for

every family in the United States; and if each family knew it was represented in the capital city by at least one tree, I think that family would be more generous toward District appropriations; Washington is the "City Beautiful" because of its trees; well-informed real estate men tell us nothing else so improves property as trees and paint. Imagine our alarm when we find appropriations for Trees and Parkings for Washington cut; do you think it saves expenses? Far from it. Mr. Lanham is a tree wizard. He has been planting trees in this city for the last 30 years; and those who know him call him shy and reticent, yet he deserves more credit for the civic beauty of Washington than almost any other man in like position that we know. He values trees for their usefulness, beauty and worth. Tree planting in Washington has kept pace with its building program and the spread of its public utilities. As it costs seven dollars to grow and plant an average shade tree, and there is an additional cost of ninety cents per annum to trim and care for the tree, you will readily see that Mr. Lanham has a big problem. The future tree nursery for the city may be located in the Southwest, along with the newly planned Botanic Gardens. Let the capital city have more trees.

Near each other on the Mall are two of the foremost institutions of scientific research in the world—the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Smithsonian Institution, located on the Mall, was established in 1846, according to the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, a man who had never set foot on American soil, but who bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This bequest in 1867 amounted to about $650,000, but many bequests have since increased this permanent fund. By Act

of July 1, 1836, President Martin Van Buren issued a message to Congress to fulfil the object of the bequest. The Secretary of State reported on the mode of carrying into effect the provisions of the will. That was evidently one of the most far-sighted events in the history of science. They decided to apply to persons versed in science and familiar with public education, for their views as to the mode of disposing of the fund in a manner best calculated to meet the intentions of the testator and to prove most beneficial to mankind. Some of the brightest minds in the country passed judgment on this subject, and the Smithsonian Institution has grown to be one of the mightiest of the world's activities in gathering and disseminating beneficial knowledge. The world has a larger respect for science, and some of the greatest "race-benefiting of the age and the foundation of many sciences had their inception there."

The Smithsonian building is of red sandstone in twelfth century Norman style; the red sandstone having been brought from the upper Potomac from quarries not far away.

The bureaus developed through its early activities are the U. S. National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory and the U. S. Bureau of the International Exchange Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Just how many things have emanated from the great Southwest, few people stop to realize: through this Institution the science of Meteorology had its birth; Fish Culture had its inception; the transmission of time signals in railroad operation had its beginning; the science of Aeronautics had its development, and the Institution laid the foundation for the development of many separate bureaus, including the

U. S. Weather Bureau, the U. S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, and numerous others.

To Joseph Henry, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, 1846 to 1878, as a physicist, the world of science and industry owes a lasting debt, for he mainly made possible the electric achievements of the present day. Prof. Henry inaugurated the system of daily meteorological observations, out of which grew the United States Weather Bureau; and as head of the Lighthouse Board, he revolutionized the methods of lighthouse operation and signaling.

He set in motion the use of the telegraph as a means of warning more Northern and Southern observers to be on the watch for the first appearance of an advancing storm, and thus from meteorological observations, the country over, the Weather Bureau came into being.

It would be impossible to record all the wonders of this great Institution in Southwest Washington, but here also, the aeroplane had its inception. The name of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley will ever be linked with the world's greatest benefactors. He demonstrated in 1896 the practicability of mechanical flight with machines heavier than air, sustained and propelled by their own power, and he later developed and built the first man-carrying aeroplane capable of sustained free flight. Prof. Langley's success as a pioneer in aviation was commemorated on the Column of Progress at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by a tablet bearing the inscription: "To commemorate science's gift of aviation to the world through Samuel Pierpont Langley, an American."

You will also have Prof. Langley to thank for your standard time-table for the railroads; it is now in universal use.

Prof. Langley was also largely responsible for the establishment of the National Zoological Park. Most of you

will remember that nucleus of wild animals that used to be kept in the park South of the Smithsonian, for the use of the taxidermists, for study in mounting the various animals on exhibit in the Museum.

The Southwest has one of the most active Citizens' Associations in the District of Columbia. This Association was organized in 1886, and has made every effort to improve the civic condition of South Washington; it has asked for better lights, better paved streets and better sidewalks, besides many other much needed improvements in that quarter of the city. It is composed of some of the best citizens, has a large and active membership; some of the most successful citizens are chairmen of its Committees. The president of this Association is Mr. George W. Yeatman, a well-known merchant on Seventh St. S. W.

The Southwest is entitled to a high school. And a campaign is launched for improvement of the river front. It fights hard to keep the Southwest from becoming the dumping ground for everything undesirable.

By actual count, there are nine graded schools in the Southwest, most of these named for the former mayors. Jefferson School, named for President Thomas Jefferson, 6th and D Sts. S. W., will accommodate about 2,500 pupils; it may be converted into a Junior High School, in its present form, with very little extra expense. It is hoped this will be done. A new Harbor Police Precinct police station will add to the dignity and status of the Metropolitan Police Force, and this has been urged by the Association. Through a long line of crises and numerous troubles which have beset the Southwest Citizens' Association, it has emerged as one of the strongest, hardest fighting and fastest growing Associations of its kind in the city. Its slogan is "A better civic Government and a better Southwest."

There are many organizations of note in that section of

the city, and one that is doing great good is the Southwest Branch of the W. C. T. U., under the beneficent management of Mrs. M. H. Sattes, who has made a most efficient and beloved president for many years. This band of women is doing untold amount of good, not only for the Southwest but for the country.

On the parkway South of the capitol to the Potomac River, and near to Arsenal Point, the new Botanic Garden and its accessories will be located. The Botanic Garden will be East of the War College. More than ninety city squares will be included in this area of development and it will make not only the finest National Botanical Garden in the world, but it will add materially to the beauty and comfort of the capital city, and will add materially to the parking system reaching along the Anacostia River.

The foundation for the National Gallery of Art was laid in 1847 and 1848, when authorized by the act creating the Smithsonian Institution. It received its first great stimulus in 1906, through the bequest of Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan. The William T. Evans celebrated collection of carefully selected works of American artists is also housed in the National Gallery.

The Freer Gallery also helps to make the Southwest a great art center, one of the greatest in the country. This munificent gift of Mr. Charles L. Freer is located at the corner of 12th St. and Virginia Avenue; the building alone cost $2,500,000 and contains a priceless collection of more than five thousand objects of art, such as paintings, sculpture, pottery, bronzes, jades, pen, pencil, charcoal, chalk, crayon and water-color sketches by French, Korean, Japanese, Chinese and American artists. The celebrated Whistler collection is also among them. It is one of the most notable collections in the world's history.

Mr. Freer said of his collection: "These several collec-

tions include specimens of the very widely separated periods of artistic development, beginning before the birth of Christ and ending today. My great desire has been to unite modern work with masterpieces of certain periods of high civilization, harmonious in spiritual anr physical suggestion, having the power to broaden aesthetic culture and the grace to elevate the human mind."

The original National Museum Building was begun in 1879 and completed in 1881. The Inaugural Ball of President Garfield was held in this building. It is under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution and contains historical collections, personal mementoes and memorials of most of the presidents, many statesmen and scientists. The Washington relics contain the uniform Gen. Washington wore as commander-in-chief, on the occasion of resigning his commission at Annapolis. The camp chest and pewter dishes, knives, forks and cooking utensils used by him in the Revolutionary war, are also in this collection.

Museums form a wealth of apparatus for students which cannot be found elsewhere. It is natural that Washington should be the scientific and educational center of the country.

Occupying large grounds between 12th and 14th Streets Southwest, and reached by many lines of cars, is the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the foremost departments of scientific research in the world; and as agriculture is the foundation of the world's wealth, and we cannot do without it, this Department bids fair to become one of the largest organizations in the world's history. The Department contains over seventeen bureaus that treat of every subject pertinent to the world's welfare, from animal and plant industry to good roads and marketing, Forestry, Weather Bureau, Chemistry, etc.

This Department is in the forefront of intellectual and fruitful research.

It was in this Department that the Pure Food investigations were launched.

The Main Building of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was erected on the Department grounds, a part of the Mall, in 1868 at a cost of $200,000. The building at that time was thought to be so large, that there would never be sufficient persons engaged in celical capacity to fill it. It overran its bounds in that direction in much less than ten years. The Dept. has grown in beauty as it has grown in greatness, and is practically overrunning the city. Many buildings in many parts of the city have been necessarily rented to accommodate its vast list of scientific divisions.

The two white wings of the main building were erected under the administration of Secretary Wilson, a canny Scot, who applied to Congress for a larger appropriation than that body felt at that time that agriculture was entitled to. So, he said he "would build two wings to his bird—and later Congress would supply the body." Mr. Wilson has gone to his long home; Secretary Wallace now asks for an appropriation not only for the center of the marble main building—the "body to the bird"—but he asks for two more buildings. And then, he will barely have sufficient space to house the present Department adequately. We know not of the future.

This Department carries an annual appropriation of more than $60,000,000, and with its companion department, the Smithsonian, it is one of the leading scientific institutions in the world.

From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Henry C. Wallace, for the year 1922, we quote the following:

A BUILDING PROGRAM FOR THE DEPARTMENT

"In my annual report last year I called attention to the

fact that the offices and laboratories of the Department of Agriculture in Washington are scattered in more than 40 buildings in various parts of the city. There has been no improvement in this situation and, due to the lack of centralized housing facilities, there continues to be a tremendous waste of Government time and money. A satisfactory and efficient administration of the work is impaired by difficulty of personal contact between the Secretary and the officers of the department, as well as between bureau chiefs and units of their own respective bureaus. One bureau of the department alone is housed in nine separate buildings, some of them widely scattered. It is impossible to overemphasize the need for a centralized housing of the department activities.

"During the year we have been busy on the problem, and a housing committee, of which the Assistant Secretary is the chairman, in co-operation with the architects of the Treasury Department, has prepared with great care a proposed building program, which if carried out will house practically all branches of the department in Washington in buildings to be erected on or adjacent to the department reservation on the Mall. The proposed program contemplates: (1) The acquisition of ground south of the department's reservation and construction thereon of a plain office-type building of six or eight stories. The estimate of the cost of such a building, including the site and enlargement of the power plant of the department, is $4,350,000. This would do much to meet the most pressing housing need of the department, as it will provide a building of large capacity, and it can be constructed at this relatively low cost for the reason that it would not be located on the Mall, and therefore can be erected as a plain office building without interference with the plans for the beautification and development of the Mall. (2) The next most

pressing need is for the completion of the central section connecting the two existing marble structures now occupied by the department on the Mall, known as the east and west wings, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000. The two wings were completed in 1908 and have been used by the department since that date, but no funds have been available for the construction of the central portion of the building (3) When these two projects have been completed the contruction proposed on the northern end of the department's reservation on the Mall of a portion of a building of suitable construction facing south with several wings extending toward the north, the approximate cost of which would be $6,000,000, and (4) the completion of the proposed building on the northern end of the reservation by the construction of a north facade, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000. While this program will involve an ultimate outlay of $15,350,000, it could be started with an inital expenditure of $3,000,000 for the first year and approximately the same amount during the second year, and the remainder could be extended over a period of years.

"This is one of the fundamental needs of the department which has been recognized by all who have had any connection with the housing of the Government departments in recent years, and I urgently recommend that it be provided for as soon as the state of the Nation's finances will permit. In the mean time, at my request, experts of the United States Bureau of Efficiency are making a survey of the present space arrangements in the department with a view to affording such relief, if any, as may be possible by regrouping of the space assignments pending the provision of suitable and adequate housing for the department."

The Animal Rescue League is located at 349 Maryland Avenue. This home for lost or sick animals, is under the direction of the Washington Humane Society, and as its

name indicates, does a noble and humane work for our four-footed friends.

The Washington Zoo, founded "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people" is administered by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and it is to that great Institution that the Zoo had its inception. Animals from foreign countries were brought to the Institution for study by taxidermists. Many children of the Southwest will remember those animals that were kept in the park just South of the Smithsonion building; the nucleus of that Zoological Park, the outcome of the wide vision of Walter T. Hornaday, taxidermist, and Prof. S. P. Langley, to whom science owes an incalculable debt.

All will remember the great work of Maj. J. W. Powell and his discovery of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Bureau of Ethnology, which he so efficiently presided over, is an outgrowth of the early ethnological and archaeological researches of the Smithsonian Institution, and of later investigations conducted in behalf of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to determine affinities of the various tribes of Indians, to serve as a guide in grouping them on reservations, as it was believed that an effective classification of the tribes materially reduced the danger of warlike outbreaks. A vast amount of linguistic and bibliographical information relative to the American Indians has been published by the Bureau, and great collections of ethnological material have been gathered for the anthropological department of the U. S. Museum.

The Astrophysical Observatory: The principal astrophysical work of this section is carried on at the observatory in the Smithsonian Park. This laboratory was founded in 1890 and investigates solar radiation, and solar phenomena, in general. It has produced a complete chart,

made by automatic processes, which shows in detail the so-called invisible spectrum. During the result of researches made by the observatory from 1900 to 1915, it is found that the average value of heat emitted by the sun is 1,932 calories per minute, per square centimeter, and that the heat emitted in a year equals that obtained by burning four hundred sextillion tons of anthracite coal. These studies are of economic agricultural importance as well as of scientific interest. So states the Smithsonian Report for 1916.

While speaking of the Smithsonian one must not forget to include the Smithsonian Library; this library "for the diffusion of Knowledge," has a collection of well over half a million titles. The transactions and memoirs of learned institutions and scientific societies relating to science the world over.

This library is under the supervision of Mr. Paul Brockett, a man of genius and of kindly sympathies, who can tell you something about most everything "from logic down to fishing."

Notably, among other things, Uncle Sam's pocket-book is located in the Southwest. Daily, millions of dollars in paper money, revenue stamps, stamps for the great daily mail, and many other important monetary documents, emanate from that great beehive of industry covering several blocks on 14th Street S. W. Uncle Sam seems to be about the only individual who "has money to burn." The Redemption Division of the Treasury used to macerate the mutilated or worn out bank notes sent for redemption, but recently, I believe, it is cremated in the great crematory South of the old Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, corner of 14th and B Sts. S.W. The former Bureau building was erected 1870-1874 at a cost of $367,000. The

portraits and vignettes on American paper money are among the finest specimens of the engraver's art.

The present Bureau of Engraving and Printing, viewed across Potomac Park Tidal Basin, is one of the most ennobling and dignified structures that grace the national capital. Through its portals come the millions of dollars of new money demanded by the commerce of the United States, the Internal Revenue stamps and the postage stamps affixed to the nation's mail. The present Bureau building was designed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and is a dream of magnificence. Only our bachelor Uncle Sam can afford such a magnificent pocket-book. And besides making the Republic's money, the Southwest is interested in a floral display. No other scene in America probably equals the annual display of cherry blossoms on the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park. The Amaryllis and Chrysanthemum shows staged annually by the U. S. Department of Agriculture bring people from all parts of the country to see them. "Flowers are the smiles of God's goodness." During the turmoil of Civil War, it is said all Washington remained inchoate and unformed. It was the Nation's huge political camp. The buildings were unfinished, there was not a street car in the city, and as Mr. Marcosson stated, the Cinderella of the capitals seems to have risen from the swamps to be mired in the mud. The two contending armies feared each other would invade the capital. The Long Bridge, one mile long, and located in the Southwest, was the line over which the Confederates threatened to pass, and the Northern Army flowed into the capital to keep them at bay. Naturally with the 16 forts South of the city, much of this Northern Army was quartered in the Southwest. That was sixty years ago—and when you breezily and briskly speak of the present day advantages of the Southwest, some indifferent citizen will

reply in true Van Winkle style: "Oh! That's the place where the army was camped—and before that it was the stock yards." True enough! The present industrious and scientific Department of Agriculture is located on the site of the old stock yards, where the cattle were driven on hoof from Tennessee and the Carolinas to be slaughtered for the Marsh Market, pardon! Center Market, and later for the Commissary Department of the Civil War. Tiber Creek, along the northwest side of the Agricultural Park, was filled and made a great subterranean sewer in 1871; the Department of Agriculture grounds were raised by many tons of sand, gravel and soil, and were later embroidered by some of the most illustrious landscape architects in America. These grounds in their present successful beauty are largely the work of the late Wm. Saunders, Horticulturist of that Department for many years.

The Fish Commission and the U. S. Medical Museum are located in South Washington. Each institution is marvelous in its worth. The Medical Museum has the largest medical library known.

OLD MANSIONS

One of the oldest houses in the Southwest is the well known mansion at the Northeast corner of Sixth and N Streets in which lived Thomas Law, a younger brother of Lord Ellenborough, who had held a high civil trust in British India. His savings while Governer of an East Indian province, amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars, at the persuasion of James Greenleaf, he invested in the Federal City. He married Elizabeth Parke Custis, the granddaughter of Mrs. Washington. It was at the mansion mentioned in this paragraph that he and Mrs. Law, the spring of 1796, entertained Thomas Twining of India, and who describes the visit in a book of travel of captivat-

ing charm. The mansion was built by the Morris, Nicholson and Greenleaf syndicate.

Subsequently lived in the mansion and owned it, Richard Bland Lee, who had had a major part in the adoption of the site for permanent seat on the banks of the Potomac. And still later on it was owned and occupied by Edmund G. Wheeler, a merchant in almost everything, new and old, with hardware a specialty. His store and warehouse was on Seventh Street at the Canal.

470 N STREET SOUTHWEST

This house is now used as the Washington Sanitarium, a branch of the sanitarium of the Seventh Day Adventists in Takoma Park. This house is certainly a godsend to elderly people who become ill and who are not able to pay exorbitant hospital prices. I have visited a number of fine old ladies in that sanitarium; and they found it a helpful place, indeed. If for no other usage than this, it has served a most useful mission, as there is a dearth of sufficient hospital space in this over-populated city. Washington has a transient list of more than fifty thousand strangers within its gates every day; and some of these are sure to fall ill; besides many aged persons, indigent through no fault of their own, that come to this haven of rest.

Capt. Wm. Mayne Duncanson, who came to Washington with Thomas Law, August, 1794, leased this mansion.

Robert Brent, Washington's first Mayor, lived in the Southwest. He lived at 12th and Maryland Ave. He was Mayor of the City for nine terms, and was first appointed by President Jefferson. He was Justice of Peace, 1801 to 1814; Judge of the Orphans' Court, 1806 to 1814; President of the Patriotic Bank, and Paymaster General of the army, 1808 to 1819. He was truly one of the "first citizens" and Washington, under his skillful management, got

right down to business as a municipality. This illustrious citizen passed away at his home at the S. E. corner of 12th and Maryland Ave. September 14, 1819.

Thomas Carbery, another mayor, once lived in the Southwest. Crosby S. Noyes resided on G St. S.W. when he undertook the editorship of the Washington *Star*. A number of men in the Southwest were playmates with his young sons.

Alexander R. Shepherd seems to have been the only illustrious citizen of the Southwest who appears to have had two birthplaces. The contention still runs high; some are sure that he was born at 926 G St. and others are just as certain that his birthplace was 12th and Maryland Ave. I am by no means certain which is correct, for I have lived in the Southwest but about a half dozen years.

A descendant of Notley Young, the original proprietor, built a palatial residence on an eminence, later levelled and now occupied by the New Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This residence was, for a number of years, offered for sale at a nominal figure. It was located at 14th and C Sts. S.W., and had a commanding view of the Potomac. It was of gray brick, and the porches and porticoes were covered with purple wistaria and Harrison's yellow roses in most artistic manner. I was just about to buy that house, when Uncle Sam decided he needed it for the extension of his pocket-book—the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whereupon that august real estate agent wrote me that "the price would now be $115,000, as the Government would be likely to purchase the entire block as soon as Congress appropriated money for a New Bureau of Engraving and Printing." And thus did another real estate deal and roseate dream of a comfortable home go into the discard.

Hon. Amos Kendall, for whom Kendall Green was named, lived at 494 Maryland Ave., a somewhat palatial mansion, which he built. He was native of Barnstable, Mass., and an editor of note, having owned and edited a number of newspapers, such as *Kendall's Exposi . h. Washington Globe* and other leading papers of his day. He was appointed an Auditor in the Treasury, and was later the Postmaster General.

William A. Bradley, a mayor and son of an Assistant Postmaster General, also lived in the Southwest at one time.

Captain Randall, many years the popular captain of the steamboat, "Charles Macalester", lived for many years at 1100 Virginia Ave. S.W. A large and comfortable home he built. It is now the property of Dr. Arthur Olmsted of the National Museum.

Within a door or two of this property is a frame building locally known as the "Little Mount Vernon" because of its wide ship lap, and very ornate doors, said to have been salvaged from the refuse when the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association undertook to repair the home of the beloved First President of the United States.

Dr. George Vasey, for long years the eminent Botanist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, resided on 11th St. S.W., between B and C Sts. The genial Doctor knew the value of having his residence not far from his daily work.

Mayor W. W. Seaton was an editor in this city at the time Missouri Avenue, S.W., was the elite part of the city. At 467 Missouri Avenue, John Tyler resided before he became President of the United States, and many congressmen of that day lived in that vicinity.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth resided for many years at the S. E. corner of 13th and C Sts. S.W., and taught an

interesting school in the building. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was one of her pupils.

Mr. Shannon, well known as "The Rambler," wrote in the *Star,* in 1920:

"It is not easy to name a member of an old South Washington family whose grandfather or grandmother did not live between the Arsenal and the two rivers. Thousands of men and women now living in the 'parks,' 'heights' and 'terraces' will cast their thoughts back to the old family home on the Navy Yard or the Island. It was not many years ago that Northwest Washington was commons, pastures, bog, forest, rugged hill and steep ravine. What is now South Washington was then all Washington, with the exception of a narrow fringe of settlement North of the Avenue."

Among the statues in and on the line of the Southwest are:

Garfield statue, foot of the Capitol, at 1st and Maryland Ave.; Grant statue by Shrady, at the main entrance to the old Botanic Garden,—said garden will be a city square in future; statue of Frederick the Great, placed in the grounds of the War College; the Daguerre statue in the Museum Park; the Memorial to Andrew Jackson Downing, Landscape Engineer, in same park; the statue to Prof. Henry, adjacent to the Smithsonian Institution; the Gross statue in the same reservation; the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial, of course, two of the most important memorials in the world, are located in the Southwest.

Armory Square, on part of reservation 17, and extending to B St. S.W., contains the old Columbia Army Barracks.

The Washington Barracks, foot of 4½ St. S.W., was a government arsenal from 1861 to 1881 and is now the site of the Army Engineering School and the Army War

College. These are located on Greenleaf's Point, now called Arsenal Point, a plot of land containing 87 acres. In recent war time, this War College was a very important part of American History. The Southwest teems with recollections of the Civil War and early post colonial days, as well as the days of the Spanish War and in the World's War, this War College played a most important part. The Southwest is very proud of its record in the recent war.

A committee of the Southwest Citizens' Association points out that the Southwest has more churches per capita than any other portion of the city. In some sections there is a church on almost every other street corner. St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church has been written about for this Society by Mrs. Margaret B. Downing It is held as an equal of any other edifice of its kind in the city; and its priests who have been attached to it in years past, have achieved renown in other parts of the world.

The Public Health Service and Surgeon General's office are to be found at 7th and B Sts. S.W.

Water Street is the street which the Fine Arts Commission and the D. C. Engineering Commission have agreed to promptly improve. Down at the wharves numerous vessels used to bring their cargoes from points along the Virginia and Maryland shores; in old days these sailing crafts were plentiful in the harbor. Those were the days that gave Banks Winter his inspiration for his song of White Wings, that song that brought him fame and fortune among the minstrel shows and made him king of the minstrels. No more heavy sailing schooners come to the harbor, and only occasionally a palatial gold and white yacht, gaily caparisoned, and belonging to some wealthy Englishman or American comes in, bringing the family and friends who have come to temporarily pay their respects to *the* capital of capitals.

In the long ago it was no unusual sight to see 50 to 100 sailing vessels in the harbor at one time, and the hungry but jolly Jack Tars would rush ashore to John McKinney's old restaurant for chowder, beef, crabs and beer, or they would go farther up the street to the restaurants of Johnny Branson or Joe Gordon or John Kenny. Those were great old days with wonderfully appetizing meals, served for a song, to as quaint a clientele as ever graced our city. Some of those sailors declared "prohibition put an awful crimp in the crab trade."

On the Potomac flats where the ducks used to feed, is now the beautiful Speedway, one of the busiest places on warm evenings, with the purring motor cars and the awful odor of gasoline. Meeting that odor comes a rival one from the gasoline launches that "chug-chug-chug" into the harbor, and let off their exhausts.

Adown the harbor, foot of 7th St., are the trim and tidy steamboat wharves, and the steamboats ready to leave for Norfork or other points down the Bay, and for Baltimore.

A short distance beyond that steamboat landing is the cheerless looking little church-like edifice, the temporary resting place of the city's deceased unknown and unfortunates—the District Morgue. Edgar Allen Poe used to like to write about morgues, but take my advice and view that closed door from the outside, and don't ever let your lawyer friends recount to you the gruesome scenes beyond its portals. Then there is the Firefighter, with Captain Stultz and his crew, to guard the shipping interests of the District. Then the watchful Harbor Master, Lieutenant Dean and his force of 22 men and his equipment of one steamboat and 3 gasoline launches. He is a very busy man, for the fish, game and prohibtion laws must be enforced along that river front. He has 25 miles of territory to

manage, from Chain Bridge to Jones' Point Light House, and an oversight of from 6 to 800 launches daily, besides the large steamboats that ply the river. He is also charged with the recovery of bodies from the river. The harbor-master is a very busy man. He is to have a new precinct building.

Southward from that building is the dock from which the D. C. naval forces embark on practice cruises; then the Army pier; and next to that is the Army pier where the steamboat docks that takes the men to and from the Army stations along the Potomac. And further down, at the Navy Yard, the President's yact, the Mayflower rides at anchor. The Potomac is a thrilling sight no matter from what angle you view it. The Potomac and the Mall will make our city the most resplendent capital on the globe. Congress has been lavish with millions to improve rivers and harbors throughout the country, and now, with the help of the Fine Arts Commission and the District Engineer's office, it intends to improve the river that makes the city famous.

To sum up, the southwest has the finest monument in the world; two of the finest scientific departments the great world has ever known; it has the greatest Art Center in the city; the largest Medical library in the world; it cradled the Weather Bureau; the Bureau of Ethnology; the Good Roads Bureau; the Bureau of Animal Industry and Plant Industry; the aeroplane was devised there; it supplied the city's first mayor, and several other mayors; it furnished the first fountain located in the city; it has the Lincoln Memorial, the finest of its kind that I chance to know of anywhere; it has the finest collection of Japanese cherry trees in America; and one of the most energetic Citizens' Association; it has

as fine a lot of scientists as may be found in the world. The great Southwest!

It has helped to build and improve this city and this country; it is helpful and hopeful, patient and trustworthy; it is scintillating and beautiful in the lingering rays of the setting sun as it fades out across the pearly Potomac.

CORRESPONDENCE

August 12, 1924.

Mr. John B. Larner, Editor,
Columbia Historical Society Records,
My dear Mr. Larner:

I think you will be interested both as a trustee of the Public Library and as editor of the Columbia Historical Society Records in knowing what the Public Library has done to make the information in the Columbia Historical Society Records more easily available.

The Records are of such great importance here because they are a mine of information on Washington affairs that it was found necessary and is indeed appropriate for us to analyze the set and make the individual papers available to readers. This we have done. It is reported to me that for the 25 volumes we have made about 550 individual catalog card entries. It is reported that we have made nearly 40 entries for some volumes and not less than 10 for any volume. We have made an entry for the author of each paper and at least one subject entry for each paper.

In order that the results of our work in analyzing these Records should be available to other libraries the Library of Congress, as a part of its plan for printing and distributing catalog cards to other libraries, has printed the cards that we have made. Such cards are available for purchase by libraries having sets of the Records.

I think it not unlikely that the making of these catalog cards has led certain libraries to secure sets of the Records. If you are desirous of securing a wider distribution of the Columbia Historical Society Records among libraries I should think it might be worth your while to circularize the larger libraries, particularly those specializing in local

history, and to call their attention to the character and extent of your Records and the fact that catalog cards bringing out the subject of each paper are now available.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN
Librarian

SUTER'S TAVERN

TO THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

What Elysium have ye known,
Souls of poets dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known,
Happy field or mossy cavern,
Choicer than the Mermaid Tavern.
Keats: *Mermaid Tavern.*

The poet of few years and of ever living verse knew early in his youth of the life and gayety that cluster at a tavern for his father, in London, did service at the Swan and Hoop. What the poet sings of the Mermaid any American poet could of Suter's had he happened to pass that way. At Suter's, no doubt, " * * the sign post first caught the passing eye," to which hung the sign on which in light colors a picture indicating its poetic name "Fountain Inn." The historians who have become interested in Suter's have each for himself located it to suit himself, and, each with independent difference. Christain Hines knew where it was for he in his boyhood lived close by it. His explicit statement leaves no chance for discussion to create doubt.

"The election between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams for the Presidency, which eventuated in the choice of Mr. Jefferson, was held in Suter's Tavern, in George-

town, in the year 1800. The house was a one-story frame, and stood on High Street, between Bridge and Water Streets, and a little east of the canal bridge."

And over the dry land that supported the tavern there is a wet course which holds the vessels borne by mule motive power.

The square in Old Georgetown in which was the tavern, was called Peter Square. The merchant prince and landed proprietor, Robert Peter, owned it all and its assortment of structures.

Johann David Schoepf, Hessian doctor, was corked up in New York for he was of the British army. When released he traveled and wrote what he saw for a book, "Travels in the Confederation, 1783-84." The first mentioned year he must have lived at Suter's for he writes:

"At Georgetown we saw *en passant* a case at law decided on the tavern porch. Judges, spectators, plaintiffs, defendants and witnesses sat on the bench before the door, disputing and drinking. The matter appeared to be of no particular consequence, and was being adjusted more in a friendly way than by legal process; the costs, to the satisfaction of everybody, were placed with the host for punch."

"Then tarry traveller rest thee here," I think, is a line of an old song which is ringing in my ears. The appealing sign before the tavern door halted many a weary traveller as the years went by for a rest or a night over on his journey from the Southland to Baltimore, to Phildelphia, or to New York or on the return. The Rutledges and the Pinckneys and the other silkhosed gentry going up to Congress tarried here; and smacked their lips here too, and said for a second time, "the first today."

The President wrote in his diary, March 28, 1791:

MONDAY, 28TH

"Left Bladensburg at half after six, and breakfasted at Georgetown about 8, where, having appointed the Commissioners under the Residence Law to meet me, I found Mr. Johnson one of them (and who is Chief Justice of the State) in waiting—and soon after came David Stuart and Daniel Carroll, Esqrs., the other two. A few miles out of town I was met by the principal citizens of the place and invited in by them, and dined at Suter's tavern (where I also lodged) at a public dinner by the Mayor and Corporation."

The next day the President met Robert Peter, David Burnes, James M. Lingan, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, the Peirces and the other land owners and the negotiations ensued. The next day after that the proprietors, having been told by the President to think it over, acquiesced in the terms debated. And the federal establishment was fixed for sequent centuries.

The environment of the tavern at this time or close to it is known, it is in print. The Georgetown newspaper, September, 1792, has the advertisement of John Suter, Junior, in the watch and clock business, at the sign of the Regulator, opposite the Fountain Inn. And across the way was the strong stone jail, the ruins of which have only recently disappeared. The jail may have been placed opposite the tavern to tantalize its offending inmates.

Thomas Twining, in *Travels in America 100 Years Ago*, under date April 26, 1796, has:

"Our next and last stage of twelve miles was pretty good as to road and country, but we had a great deal of rain, which obliged us to unroll all the leathern curtains. This rendered the interior of the wagon very dark and oppressively hot, there being no aperture for light or air excepting in front, between the driver and the passenger by his side.

This obscurity and suffocation rendered more welcome the report of our driver at about three in the afternoon that we were approaching Georgetown. We entered this town in half an hour more, and descended from our prison at the 'Fountain Inn.' "

27th. "When the landlord of the 'Fountain' found that I was going to Mr. Law's, he made every endeavor to procure me a carriage, but without success. He, this morning, however, procured me a horse, and had him brought to the door soon after breakfast."

Mr. Twining graphically describes the avenues hewn through the forest, the incomplete Capitol and the brick hotel, and delightfully he tells of his delightful visit to Mr. and Mrs. Law. He had known Mr. Law in East India. "As chief of a large district in Bengal he had been accustomed to the discharge of important official functions and to the splendor and consequence of a prince. The clearing of ground and building of small houses amongst the woods of the Potomac seemed an uncongenial occupation for a man of so accomplished a mind, and whose former habits and employment had been so different. As we stood one evening on the bank of the river before his door, he said, 'Here I will make a terrace, and we will sit and smoke our hookah.' " [1]

Mr. Suter had relinquished the proprietorship of Fountain Inn, for March 15, 1799, Messrs. Hamilton and Co. most respectfully informed the ladies and gentlemen of George Town with the city and their vicinity that the Theatre in Mr. Suter's Ball Room, Union Tavern, will be opened in a few days.

In the *Washington Federalist,* July 11, 1803, is the announcement of re-opening and assurance of the best of

[1] The ancient mansion, well preserved, at the N. E. corner of 6th and N S.W.

Liquors and every other requisite to give satisfaction, which begins:

"Anchor Tavern
and
Oyster House
(Late the Fountain Inn)"

"George Pitt having taken and entered upon the above Inn and fitted it up at a considerable expense respectfully solicits the patronage and support of his late friends, when a resident at the Eagle Tavern, those who frequented the Fountain Inn, and the public in general."

The commissioners to superintend the establishment of the Federal City may have had sessions in Georgetown for a year or so. The more permanent location in the city appears by the advertisement in the *Washington Federalist*, October 12, 1803:

"To be rented for any term of years the Lot and Buildings where the commissioners of the City of Washington kept their office. The buildings are of brick, containing four rooms with a fireplace to each, and a good dry cellar under one of them. The lot fronts on North F Street 31 feet and in depth 113 feet 8½ inches to a 30 feet alley, is distant from Rhodes' Hotel 75 feet, which is supposed as central a situation for business as any in the city. A person who would improve the front on F Street with a good substantial brick house would be preferred."

"James Hoban."

"N. B. The improvements above described are on rear of the lot."

Allen C. Clark.

FEMALE CHARITY SCHOOL

Mrs. Virginia Campbell Moore has given to the Society the records of the Female Charity School Society. The

records are complete. The Treasurer's book is so in detail it is equal to a journal. The organization began in 1833 and closed in 1849. Mrs Smith was the first treasurer, but only for a few months. Thereafter and throughout Mrs Mary Ingle Campbell was the treasurer.

It was non-sectarian, however it was the creation of the First Presbyterian Church membership.

It was supported by contributions. The contributors are the ancestors of the old Washington families. Nearly every family has a representative on the rolls. The contributors lived on "Capitol Hill," the "Navy Yard" and "Pennsylvania Avenue and Vicinity." The contributors, generally, had before their names Mrs. or Miss. Only in two instances did the contributions exceed five dollars. The first contributor was Mrs Harriet Post, the wife of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Rueben Post. Under date of January 7, 1834 appears the contribution of the brillant and eccentric Thomas Law. The same year he passed away. The Corporation of Washington made many appropriations.

The school room, always on Capitol Hill in a small area, had rather frequent changes until, through the encouragement of John R. Ingle, permanent quarters were secured, a lot was purchased and a frame structure built. The permanent location was on the north side of an alley 50 feet wide, 28 feet front and 98 feet west of the west side of Second Street S.E. Alley now known as Carroll Street. Liber J. A. S. 4, folio 422.

The children were instructed in "all the useful branches, such as reading, writing, cyphering," also in like handiwork.

The teachers, successively, were Miss Flood (temporary), Miss Margaret A. Wannel and Miss Frances Elvans.

The communication of Miss Elvans, which is a sort of valedictory, has:

"To the Managers of the Capitol Hill Free School

"Washington City, D. C., February 29, 1848.

* * * * * * *

"Ladies,

"It is with no ordinary sorrow I pen these lines; sincerely do I regret the change which I have reason to expect is about to take place.

Believing, under God, the school has been the means of saving many, not only from vice in this world but misery in the next, I have prayed it might still be sustained."

The Free Charity School was not in rivalry with the public schools. Mr. Ingle who gave the former substantial support was a trustee of the latter. Mr. Ingle was the brother of Mrs. Campbell, the treasurer.

The last board of managers were Mesdames Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsley, David A. Hall, Joseph Nourse, Leonidas Coyle and William H. Campbell.

With a communication dated December 4, 1848, recommending Miss Elvans, who had given eight years satisfactory service, was another of same date to the trustees of the public schools:

"Gentlemen,

"The Managers of the Free School on Capitol Hill, having learned that one of the Public Schools would be located there, would respectfully offer the use of their room and furniture which has been occupied for several years for a similar purpose, and which is situated about two squares north of the Roman Catholic Church. The ladies would either sell or rent the room."

The financial effects were distributed among the missions of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Constitution is a model of brevity and simplicity with comprehensiveness.

CONSTITUTION OF A FEMALE CHARITY SCHOOL SOCIETY

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Female Charity School Society of Washington City.

ART. 2. The object of the Society shall be to establish and support a school for the instruction of poor white children in the rudiments of a common English education, in sewing, knitting and other useful employments, and in morals and religion.

ART. 3. Any Female by subscribing to this Constitution and paying not less than *one dollar* annually, shall be a member of this Society.

ART. 4. The Officers of the Society be a 1st and 2d Director, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who, with 10 other persons, chosen from among the members, shall constitute a Board of Managers, to serve till others are chosen, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 5. The 1st Director shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and in case of his absence, the 2d Director, and in case of the absence of both, the first-named manager present shall preside. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties usual to such officers.

ART. 6. The Board of Managers shall take measures to raise the necessary funds, select a place for the school, appoint a teacher, decide upon the admission of scholars, procure books, visit the school, make general laws for its government, fill all vacancies that may occur in their own number, and do everything necessary to carry the object of the Society into full effect, and report annually to the Society.

ART. 7. The Society shall meet annually on the 1st Monday in May for the election of officers and to hear

the Annual Report of the Board of Managers: at which meeting this constitution may be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

N.B.—Donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received and faithfully applied.

Mrs. Virginia Campbell Moore contributed the important paper to the Society "Reminiscences of Washington as Recalled by a Descendant of the Ingle Family." Vol. III.

Henry Ingle was the grandfather of Mrs. Moore. When the Government moved to the Federal City, 1800, Mr. Ingle was established in the hardware business on New Jersey Avenue, near the Capitol. He was of the prominent citizens and a member Fifth and Sixth Councils, 1806-1807.

Mr. Ingle with Moses Young and Elias B. Caldwell owned the property and sold it to a company which built the temporary Capitol. The payment in part was stock of the company.

John P. Ingle and Elizer Lindsley, under the firm name Ingle & Lindsley, were hardware merchants, 1822. The place of business was on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, now called The Metropolitan.

The City Directory of 1826 has the firm name changed to Ingle, Lindsley and Ingle. Edward Ingle was the addition.

By 1843, the business had been transferred to the firm Campbell & Coyle, consisting of William H. Campbell and Leonidas Coyle. In 1846, the firm had a warehouse on the east side of 6th between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, and the store was identified by the "Sign of the Golden Anvil."

Lindsley, Campbell and Coyle were brother-in-laws of the Ingles.

Not until 1860 does a change of name appear, then Campbell & Son. The son was Leonidas C. In 1807, Leonidas C. succeeded to the business. He continued it until 1879.

By the directories it appears that in 1880 and 1881 Mary A. Campbell and John W. Kennedy, under the firm name Campbell & Kennedy, conducted the business. From 1882 to 1886, inclusive, Mr. Kennedy under the name J. W. Kennedy & Co. In 1887, the proprietory name is Campbell & Co.; 1888, Mary Campbell. In 1889 and 1890, the firm name was Charles T. Carter & Co.; with Mr. Carter, John Miller was partner. The same firm name continued through 1896, but George P. Carter has succeeded John Miller. From 1897 to 1899, inclusive, it was the Carter Hardware Co. The last-mentioned year the hardware sign on 606 Pennsylvania Avenue was taken down, not to be replaced. 1800 to 1899 makes an even one hundred years—a remarkable period of continuance of the same mercantile house. An even hundred years—it reminds of Dr. Holmes—

> "Wonderful *one-horse shay,*
> "It run a hundred years, to a day,
> "And then, of a sudden, it——"

Mrs. Moore is the daughter of William H. and Mary Ingle Campbell and the widow of Frederic L. Moore, recently deceased.

Mrs. Moore, at this writing, September, 1923, is eighty-seven years of age. She has a wonderful memory and a far distant field for its exercise. She has abounding reminiscence which she relates with vivacity and vividness.

Her folks lived on B near Third and she remembers the depot at Pennsylvannia Avenue and Second, of the Baltimore and Ohio and its trains.

In her girlhood and in adult age she attended the First Presbyterian Church and recalls the presence of the notables and a face to face meeting with President Tyler and President Pierce.

Mrs. Moore says in her youth, at the church services her attention was diverted from the solemnities by the divertisement that Mr. Benton gave. During the prayer, which always was long, the congregation stood. Mr. Benton reverentially clasped his hands before him. Soon his hands would move up and down and out, slowly and gradually forcefully. It was evident he was a participant in the debate of tomorrow. Jessie, his daughter, and to be Mrs. Fremont, would give a tug at Mr. Benton's coat tail which brought him back to the place and prayer. He resumed the reverential attitude only soon again to be in gentle or furious oratory.

Allen C. Clark

APPENDIX

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OF THE

COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President	Allen C. Clark
Vice-Presidents	Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan John Bell Larner
Treasurer	Victor B. Deyber
Recording Secretary	Miss Maud Burr Morris
Corresponding Secretary	William F. Roberts
Curator	James Franklin Hood
Chronicler	Frederick L. Fishback

Managers classified according to expiration of term of office

1925	F. Regis Noel Washington Topham
1926	Theodore W. Noyes John Clagett Proctor
1927	Mrs. Chas. W. Richardson Dr. William Tindall
1928	John Joy Edson Henry P. Blair

COMMITTEES

Communications

ALLEN C. CLARK, *Chairman*

FREDERICK L. FISHBACK — WILLIAM TINDALL

Membership

F. REGIS NOEL, *Chairman*

MRS. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON — WILLIAM F. ROBERTS

Qualifications

JOHN CLAGETT PROCTOR, *Chairman*

HENRY P. BLAIR — JAMES FRANKLIN HOOD

Publication

JOHN BELL LARNER, *Chairman*

VICTOR B. DEYBER — MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS

Building

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman*

JOHN JOY EDSON — MRS. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

Exchange

JAMES FRANKLIN HOOD, *Chairman*

JOHN BELL LARNER — MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS

Library

MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS, *Chairman*

F. REGIS NOEL — WASHINGTON TOPHAM

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Life Members

Dimock, Mrs. Henry F.,	1301 Sixteenth St.
Goldenberg, M.,	922 Seventh St.
Jackson, Miss Cordelia,	1529 Twenty-ninth St.

Annual Members

Abbot, Mrs. Louis A.,	5509 Thirty-ninth St., Chevy Chase, D. C.
Abell, Walter W.,	424 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.
Adams, Byron S.,	512 Eleventh St.
Adkins, Jesse C.,	1512 H St.
Ailes, Eugene E.,	Care National City Co., N. Y.
Ailes, Milton E.,	1620 I St.
Albert, Leon E.	801-2 Westory Building.
Allen, Charles G.,	Woodward Building.
Allen, Clarence G.,	2310 Nineteenth St.
Archer, James B.,	Southern Building.
Armat, Thomas,	1901 Wyoming Avenue.
Arnold, Dr. John Sheridan,	24 Second St. N.E.
Aspinwall, Clarence A.,	1829 Wyoming Avenue.
Bailey, Hon. Jennings,	Court House, D. C.
Bangs, John Edward,	900 F St., Care of C. P. Kimmel.
Barber, Mrs. Velma Sylvester,	644 Sixth St. N.E.
Barnard, Ralph P.	Evans Building.
Barnhart, Dr. Grant S.,	1434 Rhode Island Ave.
Batchelder, John Davis,	Cosmos Club.
Bates, Charles H.,	Mills Building.
Beck, Howard C.,	P. O. Box 784, Balto., Md.
Beck, Raymond,	Northumberland Apts.

Bell, Alexander Hamilton,	3400 Garfield St.
Bell, Charles James,	American Security & Tr. Co.
Bennett, William A.,	1316 Gallatin St.
Bergmann, Henry H.,	3526 Thirteenth St.
Berry, Albert E.,	725 Thirteenth St.
Berryman, Mrs. Clifford K.,	1754 Euclid St.
Bishop, Arthur G.,	1413 I St.
Bishop, R. W.,	4911 Thirteenth St.
Blair, Major Gist,	1651 Penna. Avenue.
Blair, Henry P.,	Colorado Building.
Blair, Montgomery,	Hibbs Building.
Blair, Woodbury,	Hibbs Building.
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth B.,	1621 Twenty-first St.
Bliss, Hon. Robert Woods,	3101 R St.
Boggs, Lucien H.,	926 Fifteenth St.
Boyd, William H.,	4321 New Hampshire Ave.
Boyle, John, Jr.,	201 Ouray Bldg.
Bradford, Ernest W.,	Washington Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Brady, Edmund,	Union Trust Building.
Breuninger, Lewis E.,	5700 Sixteenth St.
Bright, Frank S.,	Colorado Building.
Britton, Alexander,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Brodt, Karl F.,	1818 Park Road.
Browne, Francis L.,	2258 Cathedral Ave.
Brumbaugh, Dr. Gaius M.,	1954 Biltmore St.
Bryan, George B.,	101 B St. S.E.
Bryan, Henry L.,	604 East Capitol St.
Bryan, Dr. Joseph H.,	818 Seventeenth St.
Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart,	1330 Eighteenth St.
Buchanan, Gen. James A.,	2210 Massachusetts Ave.
Buckey, Rev. Edward L.,	1727 Rhode Island Ave.
Bukey, Miss Alice,	209 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Bulkley, Barry,	1213 Seventeenth St.
Bundy, Hon. Charles S.,	Kensington Apartments
Burchell, Norval Landon,	1102 Vermont Ave.
Burdett, L. B.,	630 Penna. Ave.
Burkart, Joseph A.,	Colorado Building.
Burton, Paul Gibson,	1718 Q St.
Bush-Brown, Henry K.,	1729 G St.
Butler, Dr. W. K.,	1207 M St.

Cahill, James A.	2319 Wyoming Ave.
Camp, Henry M.,	1426 K St.
Carr, Arthur,	3212 Wisconsin Ave.
Carr, Mrs. William Kearney,	1413 K St.
Carroll, Harry R.,	1207 Decatur St.
Carter, Mrs. Ellen L.,	1528 Sixteenth St.
Casanova, Arturo Y.,	1506 Caroline St.
Casteel, Dr. Frank A.,	1616 I St.
Chamberlaine, William W.,	1806 Wyoming Ave.
Chilton, Robert S., Jr.,	Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.
Chilton, William B.,	1961 Biltmore St.
Chipman, G. Bowie,	1319 Nineteenth St.
Choate, Dr. Rufus,	1401 Thirty-third St.
Church, William A. H.,	912 B St. S.W.
Churchill, George M.,	George Washington Univ.
Clark, Allen C.,	816 Fourteenth St.
Clark, Appleton P., Jr.,	1778 Lanier Place.
Clark, Lincoln R.,	348 Eastern Ave., D. C.
Clephane, Lt. Col. Walter C.,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Cohen, Myer,	2146 Wyoming Ave.
Colladay, Edward F.,	Union Trust Building.
Combs, Mrs. Henrietta Duhamel.	The Blenheim.
Coolidge, Ernest Hall,	804 Seventeenth St.
Cooper, Wade H.,	2026 Sixteenth St.
Cooper, William Knowles,	Y. M. C. A.
Corby, W. S.,	Langdon Station, D. C.
Cornwall, Luther M.,	227 Pennsylvania Ave.
Cowles, John H.,	Sixteenth and S Sts.
Coyle, Miss Emily B.,	1760 N St.
Crampton, Henry D.,	1734 P St.
Cranford, J. H.,	2620 E St.
Croggon, Miss Josephine H.,	106 C St. N.E.
Croissant, DeWitt C.,	1717 Q St.
Cunningham, J. Harry,	48 Post Building.
Dale, Mrs. Thomas,	British Vice-Consulate, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Daniel, Ernest H.,	2111 Nineteenth St.
Daniels, Richard D.,	1310 F St.

Darr, Charles W.,	1319 F St.
Daugherty, Rev. George A.,	Catholic University, D. C.
Davenport, Comdr. R. Graham,	2152 Florida Ave.
Davidge, John W.,	2139 Wyoming Ave.
Davis, Henry E.,	Wilkins Building.
Delano, Hon. Frederic A.,	1128 Sixteenth St.
Denham, Edward,	128 School St., New Bedford, Mass.
Dennison, Dr. Ira W.,	2430 Twentieth St.
Deyber, Victor B.,	Second National Bank.
Diedel, Charles, D.D.S.,	1490 Newton Street.
Domer, Harry T.,	727 Fifteenth St.
Donaldson, R. Golden,	Com'l National Bank.
Dorsey, Vernon M.,	104 Chevy Chase Drive, Chevy Chase, D. C.
Downing, Mrs. Margaret B.,	1262 Lawrence St. N.E., Brookland, D. C.
Downs, Robert S.,	Washington Hotel.
Doyle, Judge M. M.	410 Fifth St.
Draper, Mrs. Amos G.,	Grace Dodge Hotel.
Droop, Carl A.,	1300 G St.
Droop, Edward H.,	1300 G St.
Drury, Peter A.,	1413 G St.
Drury, Samuel A.,	2637 Connecticut Ave.
Dulaney, Benjamin L.,	Southern Building.
Duhamel, James F.,	900 F St.
Dunlop, G. Thomas,	Fendall Building.
Durkin, Ambrose A.,	3007 P St.
Edmonds, F. H.,	909 Fifteenth St.
Edmonston, William E.,	1220 Massachusetts Ave.
Edson, John Joy,	1324 Sixteenth St.
Elkins, Mrs. Stephen B.,	1626 K St.
Emmerich, George M.,	1847 Calvert St.
Emmons, George E.,	1415 Eye St.
English, Walter C.,	340 D St.
Eselhorst, Miss Anna A.,	1416 G St. S.E.
Evans, Capt. George W.,	918 Nineteenth St.

Everett, Edward H.,	Twenty-third St. and Sheridan Circle.
Fahy, Charles,	410 Fifth St.
Ferguson, Henry G.,	2330 California St.
Finley, Dr. Mark F.,	1928 Eye St.
Fischer, Max,	Woodward & Lothrop.
Fishback, Frederick L.,	2709 Thirty-sixth St.
Flannery, John Spaulding,	2411 California St.
Flannery, Patrick J.,	408 Fifth St.
Flather, William J., Jr.,	737 Fifteenth St.
Forbes, Daniel R.,	3414 Lowell St.
Ford, Azel,	1612 Twentieth St.
Forman, Dr. Samuel E.,	The Kenesaw.
Foster, B. G.,	902 G St.
Fraser, George B.,	1509 H St.
Frye, Mrs. Virginia King,	301 S St. N.E.
Fryer, Ross L.,	430 Transportation Bldg.
Gaddis, Edgar T.,	1017 East Capitol St.
Galliher, William T.,	Federal-American Nat'l Bank.
Garfinckel, Julius,	1226 F St.
Garges, Daniel,	121 Twelfth St. N.E.
Garrett, Clyde D.,	801 Colorado Building.
Gasch, Herman E.,	1753 P St.
Gaynor, Miss Maude E.,	1312 Connecticut Ave.
Gerrer, Miss Helen,	1609 Columbia Road.
Gill, Herbert A.,	Colorado Building.
Glennan, John W.,	Warder Building.
Glover, Charles C.,	1703 K St.
Glover, Charles C., Jr.,	737 Fifteenth St.
Goddard, Miss Mary Lee,	The Madrid.
Godwin, Earl,	725 Thirteenth St.
Goodwin, Elliot H.,	3038 N St.
Gordon, Major Peyton,	Court House, D. C.
Graham, Edwin C.,	1330 New York Avenue.
Grant, E. R.	Hotel Roosevelt.
Grant, Harry A.,	2826 Twenty-eighth St.
Grant, Thomas,	Albee Building.
Grosvenor, Gilbert H.,	Sixteenth and M Sts.

Guilday, Rev. Peter (D.D.),	Brookland, D. C.
Guy, Benjamin W.,	313 Ninth St.
Hall, Walter W.,	2839 Twenty-ninth St.
Hamilton, George E.,	Union Trust Building.
Hannay, William Mouat,	207 I St.
Harper, Albert,	Norris Building.
Harriman, Edward A.,	735 Southern Building.
Harriman, Henry R.,	916 Evans Building.
Harris, George W.,	1311 F St.
Harris, Miss Louisa B.,	1809 H St.
Haston, T. M.,	Mgr. Western Union Tel. Co.
Haynes, Harry V.,	Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank.
Henry, Thomas M.	3601 Macomb St.
Henshaw, James T.,	1516 Columbia St.
Herrmann, J. Philip,	901 Seventh St.
Hess, George W.,	U. S. Botanic Gardens.
Heurich, Christian,	1307 New Hampshire Ave.
Hibbs, William B.,	Hibbs Building.
Hickey, Miss S. G.,	821 Third St.
Hill, William Corcoran,	1724 H St.
Hines, C. Calvert,	1625 Newton St.
Hitz, Hon. William,	Supreme Court, D. C.
Hodges, William S.,	902 F St.
Hodgkins, George W.,	1821 Kalorama Road.
Hoffman, Lewis E.,	Continental Trust Building.
Hogan, Frank J.,	2320 Sheridan Circle.
Hood, James Franklin,	American Security & Trust Co.
Hoover, William D.,	National Savings & Trust Co.
Hopfenmaier, Milton,	221 Tenth St.
Howard, George H.,	Metropolitan Club.
Howe, Walter Bruce,	1821 H St.
Huddleson, Miss S. M.,	202 Eleventh St. S.W.
Hughes, William J.,	2256 Cathedral Avenue.
Hutchins, Walter Stilson,	1308 Sixteenth St.
Hutchison, John P.,	1423 R St.
Israel, Percy B.,	1410 Euclid St.

James, C. Clinton,	416 Fifth St.
Jameson, J. Franklin,	2231 Q St.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair,	12 Lafayette Square.
Johnson, Dunbar H.,	1338 H St.
Johnson, Paul E.,	929 Woodward Building.
Johnston, Gen. John A.,	2111 Massachusetts Ave.
Jose, Rudolph,	3206 Eighteenth St.
Julihn, Louis G.	1233 Crittenden St.
Kaufman, D. J.,	Macomb St. East of Conn. Ave.
Keferstein, Carl B.,	Stoneleigh Court.
Kern, Charles E.,	1328 Harvard St.
Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.,	2025 Massachusetts Ave.
King, George A.,	1611 Twenty-eighth St.
King, Harry,	810 Seventh St.
King, LeRoy O.,	3112 N St.
King, William,	3114 N St.
King, William Bruce,	728 Seventeenth St.
Kite, Harry A.,	1514 K St.
Kober, Dr. George M.,	1819 Q St.
Kolb, J. Leo,	1805 Thirty-fifth St.
Lambert, Wilton J.,	1028 Vermont Avenue.
Lambie, James B.,	714 Twenty-first St.
Larcombe, John S.,	1815 H St.
Larner, John Bell,	Washington Loan & Trust Co.
Larner, Philip F.,	918 F St.
Laskey, John E.,	1657 Park Road.
Leahy, William E.,	Columbian Building.
Learned, Henry B. (LL.D.),	2123 Bancroft Place.
Lee, Ralph W.,	1514 Newton St.
Leech, A. Y., Jr.,	2702 Cathedral Avenue.
Leet, Grant,	725 Fourteenth St.
Leiter, Joseph,	1500 New Hampshire Ave.
Lenman, Miss Isobel Hunter,	1100 Twelfth St.
Letts, John C.,	52 O St.
Lewis, Mrs. Fulton,	1669 Thirty-first St.
Lincoln, S. Dana,	101 M St. N.E.
Lindsay, Melville D.,	Easton, Pa.

Linkins, Charles,	McGill Building.
Lipscomb, Lisle Seaton,	617 Fourteenth St.
Livingstone, Colin H.,	1249 Kenyon St.
Lloyd, James T.,	709 Woodward Building.
Long, Hon. Breckenridge,	2829 Sixteenth St.
Lyon, Simon,	Evans Building.
McAllister, Lambert,	The Chastleton.
McCoy, Philbrick,	Columbian Building.
McElroy, Col. John,	44 G St. N.E.
McFadden, Charles, Jr.,	2809 Connecticut Ave.
McGlue, G. Percy,	1410 H St.
McKee, Fred,	Security Savings & Commercial Bank.
McKenney, Frederic D.,	Hibbs Building.
McLachlen, John M.,	McLachlen Building.
McMahon, Richard W.,	District National Bank Bldg.
McNeir, William,	1844 Monroe St.
McQuade, E. J.,	Liberty National Bank.
Mackall, Dr. Louis,	3044 O St.
Macomber, E. A.,	2107 H St.
Magruder, Caleb Clark, Jr.,	Colorado Building.
Maloney, W. W.,	3702 Thirteenth St.
Manogue, William H.,	519 East Capitol St.
Marbury, Mrs. C. C.,	1015 Sixteenth St.
Mark, Rev. Augustus M.,	Twentieth & Evarts Sts. N.E.
Marlow, Walter H., Jr.,	811 E St.
Marshall, Burgess W.,	Nat'l Metropolitan Bank Bldg.
Martyn, Dr. Herbert E.,	1332 Massachusetts Ave.
Mason, Guy,	Woodward Building.
Massie, John A.,	1001 G St.
Matthews, Henry S.,	Kellogg Building.
Mattingly, Hon. Robert E.,	Municipal Court, D. C.
May, Arthur,	469 C St.
May, Leo C.,	3709 Livingston St., Chevy Chase, D. C.
Maynard, Mrs. George C.	1840 Mintwood Place
Merrick, Ernest M.,	1005 L St.
Metcalf, W. P.,	1122 Sixteenth St.
Millan, W. W.,	Columbian Building.

Miller, Miss Virginia,	The Rochambeau.
Minor, Benjamin S.,	Colorado Building.
Minor, Henry,	Macon, Miss.
Mohun, Barry,	Maryland Building,
Moore, Charles,	Cosmos Club.
Moore, Mrs. Virginia C.,	1680 Thirty-first St.
Moran, Howard,	Amer. Sec. & Tr. Co., Central Branch, 7th & Mass Ave.
Morgan, Mrs. James Dudley,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Morris, Miss Maud Burr,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Morrison, Miss Ella J.,	The Woodworth.
Mullowny, Judge Alexander R.,	408 Fifth St.
Myers, Fred P.,	1901 F St.
Nairn, W. Wallace,	901 Lawrence St. N.E.
Needham, Charles Willis,	1620 P St.
Neill, Charles P.,	616 Woodward Building.
Nevius, Alvin M.,	2400 Sixteenth St.
Newberry Library, The,	Chicago, Ill.
Newman, E. S.,	816 Fourteenth St.
Noble, Robert E.,	2138 California St.
Noel, Francis Regis,	408 Fifth St.
Norment, Clarence F.,	2339 Massachusetts Ave.
Norton, Miss Lillian A.,	P. O. Box 25, Pa. Ave. Sta.
Noyes, Frank B.,	The Evening Star.
Noyes, Theodore W.	1730 New Hampshire Ave.
Offutt, George W., Jr.,	1416 F St.
O'Connell, Rt. Rev. D. J.,	800 Cathedral Place, Richmond, Va.
O'Toole, Judge Mary,	Hibbs Building.
Oulahan, Richard V.,	1316 New Hampshire Ave.
Parker, Andrew,	900 F St.
Parris, Albion K.,	3123 Dumbarton Ave.
Parsons, Francis H.,	Cosmos Club.
Parsons, Henry S.,	817 Jefferson St.
Payne, William N., Jr.,	336 Penna. Ave. S.E.
Perry, Frank Sprigg,	Woodward Building.

Perry, R. Ross,	1635 Massachusetts Ave.
Peter, Miss Fannie I.,	Indian Office, D. C.
Peyser, Capt. Julius I.,	Wilkins Building.
Pierson, William T.,	821 Ingraham St.
Pimper, Charles W.,	1140 Fifteenth St.
Potter, Charles H.,	431 Eleventh St.
Prather, Miss Josephine E.,	Hotel Martinique.
Prescott, Samuel J.,	814 Thirteenth St.
Proctor, John Clagett,	U. S. National Museum.
Proudfit, Samuel V.,	Clifton Terrace, East.
Public Library, The; G. F. Bowerman, Librarian,	Washington, D. C.
Quinter, William S.,	819 Fifteenth St.
Randolph, L. F.,	1301 Madison St.
Rapp, Frank E.,	3128 Mt. Pleasant St.
Raub, Samuel C.,	1927 Calvert St.
Reilly, Hugh,	1334 New York Ave.
Richardson, Dr. Charles W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.
Richardson, Mrs. Charles W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.
Richardson, Francis Asbury,	Cosmos Club.
Riedel, Mrs. Richard R.,	1112 East Capitol St.
Riggs, E. Francis,	Green Hill, 7 Brookland, D. C.
Riggs, T. Lawrason,	135 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Riordon, David S.,	33 M St.
Rippey, Mrs. Mary Stephens,	1210 Michigan Ave.
Robbins, Roland,	3409 Lowell St.
Roberts, Charles F.,	917 Woodward Building.
Roberts, William F.,	1514 H St.
Rogers, William Edgar,	1860 Park Road.
Rosenberg, Maurice D.,	1953 Biltmore St.
Rudolph, Hon. Cuno H.,	District Building.
Saks, Isadore,	Broadway & 34th St. N. Y.
Sanders, Joseph,	1460 Columbia Road.
Sanger, Monie J.,	1736 Columbia Road.
Saul, John A.,	344 D St.

Savage, Francis M.,	2400 Sixteenth St.
Schlobohn, Otto A.,	723 Albee Building.
Schmidt, Alfred W.,	35 Bryant St.
Schuldt, Hon. Gus A.,	149 R St. N.E.
Sellers, Judge Kathryn,	203 I St.
Semmes, Charles W.,	613 G St.
Shahan (D.D.), Rt. Rev. T.J.,	Catholic University, D. C.
Shand, Miles M.,	Department of State.
Shandelle (S. J.), Rev. Henry J.,	Georgetown University.
Shea, William T.,	1436 Fairmont St.
Shepherd, Alexander R.,	Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md.
Shuey, Theodore F.,	U. S. Senate.
Simpson, Mrs. C. A.,	1610 Twentieth St.
Skinner. Mitchell A.,	1516 Sixth St.
Slattery, Harry,	714 Woodward Building.
Smith, Arthur Clarendon,	1313 U St.
Smith, Emmons S.,	505 Florence Court.
Smith, E. Quincy,	909 Fifteenth St.
Smith, Hal H.,	2400 Sixteenth St.
Smoot, L. E.,	2007 Wyoming Ave.
Speel. Mrs. Virginia White,	1755 N St.
Splain, Maurice,	4400 Kansas Ave.
Spofford, Miss Florence P.,	The Woodward.
Sosman, Robert B.,	2942 Newark St.
Starkey, George L.,	519 Michigan Ave.
Stetson, Charles W.,	Glen Carlyn, Va.
Stewart, Henry C.,	1416 F St.
Stickney, F. L.,	1443 Chapin St.
Stiles, H. C. C.,	Evening Star Building.
Stock, Edward L.,	734 Fifteenth St.
Stone, Mrs. Bessie Coblentz,	1432 U St.
Stotesbury, Mrs. Edward T.,	1915 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
Stovall, Bates M.,	Munsey Building.
Sturtevant, Charles L.,	2110 LeRoy Place.
Sullivan, Milner R.,	3625 Macomb St.
Sullivan, William Clary,	27 Primrose St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Swales, Bradshaw H.,	U. S. National Museum.
Swormstedt, Dr. Lyman B.,	2 Thomas Circle.

Taggart, Richard L.,	402 Wash. Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Taggart, Wm. Lowther,	1758 Park Road.
Taylor, Augustus C.,	206 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Taylor, Boyd,	900 F St.
Tepper, J. L.,	934 New York Ave.
Thom, Corcoran,	American Security & Tr. Co.
Thomas, Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. F.	St. Patrick's Rectory.
Thompson, Eugene E.,	728 Fifteenth St.
Thompson, Mrs. John W.,	1419 I St.
Thompson, William E.,	437 New York Ave.
Thrift, Hugh A.,	Union Trust Bldg.
Tindall, Dr. William,	District Building.
Tobriner, Leon,	1406 Sixteenth St.
Todd, William B.,	1243 Irving St.
Topham, Mrs. Howard W.,	68 Rhode Island Ave N.E.
Topham, Washington,	43 U St.
Torbert, William S.,	3137 Twenty-fourth St. N.E.
Totten, Maj. George Oakley,	808 Seventeenth St.
True, Mrs. Frederick W.,	1320 Fairmont St.
Tucker, Max W.,	802 Massachusetts Ave. N.E.
Turner, Mrs. Harriot Stoddert,	1311 New Hampshire Ave.
University Club, The,	900 Fifteenth St.
Vandegrift, Mrs. Redwood,	1629 Twenty-first St.
Wales, Kenneth S.,	1410 H St.
Walker, Albert M.,	1710 F St.
Walker, Ernest G.,	2112 S St.
Walsh, Thomas G.,	416 Fifth St.
Walton, Edward R., Jr.,	Wash. Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Warder, Mrs. Ellen N.,	1155 Sixteenth St.
Wardman, Harry,	1430 K St.
Warner, Dr. Carden F.,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Warner, Louis H.,	407 Wilkins Bldg.
Weller, Joseph I.,	420 Wash. Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Weller, Mrs. Michael I.,	408 Seward Square S.E.
Wheeler, Hylas T.,	St. James Hotel.
White, Charles S.,	911 Sixteenth St.

White, George W.,	National Metropolitan Bank.
Whitney (Ph.D.), Edson L.,	20 Jackson Place.
Wholley, Francis X.,	360 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Willard, Henry K.,	Kellogg Building.
Williams, Charles P.,	2900 Q St.
Wilson, Edwin L.,	Fendall Building.
Wilson, Robert F.,	Clifton Terrace, South.
Wimsatt, William A.,	215 Eighth St. S.W.
Wolf, Alexander,	2653 Woodley Road.
Wood, Waddy B.,	816 Connecticut Ave.
Woodward, Donald,	Woodward & Lothrop.
Woodward, Fred E.,	Woodward & Lothrop.
Wright, J. Eliot,	1354 Columbia Road.
Wright, W. Lloyd,	1908 G St.
Wurdeman, J. H.,	Cor. Conn. & R. I. Aves.
Yarnall, J. Hepburn,	3028 P St.
Yeatman, Rudolph H.,	Munsey Building.

RECAPITULATION

Life members	3
Annual members	440
	443

These figures include all members to date of going to press with this volume.

NECROLOGY

Conrad Becker	March 11, 1922
George G. Eaton	April 10, 1922
Anna M. Lawrence	April 23, 1922
Alexander Graham Bell	August 2, 1922
Mrs. Silas Casey	August 8, 1922
Miss Sarah Harvey Porter	October 1, 1922
Seaton Schroeder (Rear Admiral)	October 18, 1922
Samuel P. Ficklen	November 10, 1922
Whitman Osgood	November 24, 1922
Daniel A. Edwards	December 2, 1922

PROCEEDINGS

198th Meeting *January 17, 1922.*

A large audience assembled at this meeting, due to the importance of the subject of the paper of the evening, which was read by Mr. Washington Topham, on "Old Center Market and Vicinity." Numerous photographs of views of and around the old market house were exhibited.

This being the annual meeting, the election of officers and managers followed, and annual reports were read and filed.

199th Meeting *February 21, 1922.*

Mr. Clarence L. Phillips gave his ever-popular and beautiful lecture on the beauties of the National Capital, illustrated profusely with lantern slides in color-photography; it was entitled "Fascinating Washington." As usual on the evenings when an illustrated talk is scheduled, a large number of members and guests were present.

200th Meeting *March 21, 1922.*

This meeting was a gala one, being the 200th regular meeting of the Society. In addition to the lecture on "Lincoln in Washington," illustrated by many rare lantern slides, and given by Mr. Frederick L. Fishback, there was appropriate music by Miss Scanland, and an original poem (printed elsewhere in this volume) by Mr. John C. Proctor, entitled "In After Years." Mr. Fishback is an enthusiastic collector of "Lincolniana" and an authority on everything pertaining to the history of the martyred President.

Mr. Clark delivered an address, outlining the growth of the Society since its 100th meeting.

201st Meeting *April 18, 1922.*

Two papers were read before a large audience, the first by Mr. Frank J. Metcalf on "Octagon Houses in Washington and Elsewhere." Rev. Page Milburn was the second historian and his paper, entitled "How Washington Grew in Spots," was full of interesting reminiscences.

Mr. Harry K. Willard, a member of long standing, extended an invitation to the men of the society to attend a luncheon in his home, and a reception to the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of his father, Mr. Henry A. Willard, who was an enthusiastic member of this society and of the Oldest Inhabitants Association, as well as a prominent citizen of Washington.

Mr. Albert Harper presented the society with a large photograph of the Dolly Madison house as it appeared before being remodelled by the Cosmos Club.

202d Meeting *May 16, 1922.*

"The Centenary of Clara Barton, and Short Reviews of Two Recent Books" was the subject of Mrs. Margaret B. Downing's paper, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the death of the famous founder of the American Red Cross.

A second paper by Miss Elizabeth Duhamel, on "Col. Henry Darnall" was read by Mr. James F. Duhamel.

203d Meeting *November 21, 1922.*

A large audience was present at this meeting, to hear Miss Helen Nicolay read a valuable and historical paper on "Washington in 1861," consisting largely of original letters to and from her father, Col. John G. Nicolay (private secretary to President Lincoln) during the stirring

days at the beginning of the Civil War. This paper does not appear in this volume, as it is a chapter in a forthcoming book to be published by Miss Nicolay.

204th Meeting *December 19, 1922.*

At this, the last meeting of the year, two papers were read, one by Dr. William Tindall, giving a complete and statistical history of the "District Building," and the second entitled "The Sunny Southwest," being a glowing and comprehensive history of that section of our city, by Miss Sarah M. Huddleson.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1922 OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Balance on hand January 1, 1922		$ 53.07
Receipts		
Membership dues		$1,685.07
Sale of Books		225.50
Contribution by Washington Topham		50.00
Interest on Liberty Loan Bonds		12.75
Interest on Note		15.00
		$2,041.32
Disbursements		
Office Rent for year	$120.00	
W. F. Roberts Company		
Printing and Stationery	216.60	
On account of publication of books (Total amount $1,055.86)	800.00	
Postage		
Sec'y and Treasurer's Office and President's Office	73.66	
Treasurer's Office		
Assistant's salary, 1921	25.00	
Reserve Fund	154.75	
Cosmos Club	144.00	
Lantern Slides	10.00	
Mr. J. B. Larner		
For typist	10.00	
Insurance	24.53	
Mr. A. C. Clark		
On account of books purchased	22.00	
		$1,600.54

Balance on deposit Second National Bank, Dec. 31, 1922	440.78

Reserve Fund

On Deposit with Washington Loan & Trust Co., Jan. 1, 1922	$790.33
10% of Membership dues transferred during year,	154.75
Int. on account, April and Oct. 1st	16.98
	$962.06
Invested in note of Ascension Church Parish	500.00
Balance on deposit with Washington Loan & Trust Co., Dec. 31, 1922	$457.56

Securities

$300 Second Converted 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds.
$500 note of the Ascension Parish.

V. B. Deyber,
Treasurer.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY

Mr. President and Members:

The year 1922 was one of the most successful the Columbia Historical Society has known, in many respects. At the seven regular meetings (all held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club) from January to May, and in November and December, a greater interest was indicated by the increased attendance; and at the seven meetings of the Board of Managers (all held in the Executive Board Room of The Washington Loan and Trust Co.) 75 new members were admitted. There were 15 resignations and 10 deaths, leaving a net gain of 50 members.

Eight papers were read, and two illustrated lectures given at the meetings of the society. The papers were of a high standard, and of value to students of local history—of particular interest being the paper entitled "Washington in 1861" by Miss Helen Nicolay, consisting largely of unpublished letters by her father, Col. John G. Nicolay, who was private secretary to President Lincoln during the stirring days of the Civil War. Particular mention is made of this paper because unfortunately it will not appear in our *Records*, as it forms a chapter in a book to be published by Miss Nicolay in the near future.

An interesting event during the year 1922 was the celebration of the 200th meeting of the society on March 19th.

Volume 24 of *The Records* was completed and distributed during the early Summer of 1922. The society takes this opportunity to publicly thank Mr. Washington Topham for his generous gift of a check for $50 towards the cost of the publication of the volume.

In view of the increased cost of maintaining the society, a membership drive is contemplated, as we receive no government aid as most State Historical Societies do, but are dependent upon the annual dues of members and the sale of surplus volumes, to meet current expenses, such as rent and up-keep of library room, insurance, stationery, printing and mailing monthly invitations, rent of hall for meetings, in addition to cost of publication.

There has been a steadily increasing demand for our publications, and many volumes are practically exhausted, while of others there is a large number; in consequence, a revision of prices has been made, of the latter, and an opportunity is offered new members to acquire certain back volumes at a reduced figure.

In closing, the Society needs not only a larger membership and more income, but a suitable headquarters for the display of its growing and valuable library. Most states in the Union, and many large cities, have a handsome Historical Society Building donated and endowed by some public-spirited person, or erected as a memorial to a prominent citizen, and the nation's capital should not fall behind in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUD BURR MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.

January 16, 1923.

CHRONICLER'S REPORT FOR 1922

Jan. 2. As New Year's Day fell on Sunday, President and Mrs. Harding held their first New Year's Reception today from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Jan. 6. Statue of Jeanne d'Arc unveiled by Mrs. Harding and Mme. Jusserand in Meridian Hill Park.

Jan. 14. City Club housewarming of its new home, 1320 G Street N.W.

Jan. 21. Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, formerly Commander District of Columbia Militia, died.

Jan. 23. National Agricultural Conference opened with delegates from all parts of country. President Harding opened conference.

Jan. 28. Knickerbocker Theatre at 18th Street and Columbia Road collapsed. 98 killed and 150 injured.

Twenty-six inches of snow fell in storm which ended today—the heaviest snowfall since the blizzard of 1899.

Jan. 30. Seventy-ninth anniversary of birth of President McKinley observed with special services at Metropolitan M. E. Church.

Feb. 4. The Washington Arms Conference, plenary session, formerly adopted the Four Power Pacific Pact which concluded an agreement settling the Far Eastern Question.

Feb. 6. Washington Arms Conference closed today after twelve weeks. The nine powers assembled through their accredited reprsentatives signed the treaties looking to limitation of armament

and the eradication of war in the Far East.
Dr. Caroline Asenath Grant Burghardt, Civil War nurse, died at Eastern Star Home.

Feb. 8. Fire on Treasury Department roof, causing loss of about $7,000.00.

Feb. 9. 1350 men laid off at Navy Yard due to lack of work following action of Washington Arms Conference.

Feb. 11. Daniel Sullivan appointed Major and Superintendent of Police.

Feb. 12. Celebration of 113th anniversary of birth of Abraham Lincoln.
Wesley Chapel, Fifth and F Streets, having been sold last services by the Congregation were held there today.

Feb. 15. Services in commemoration of the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the destruction of the "Maine" in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898.

Feb. 16. Portrait of Theodore W. Noyes presented to Public Library as testimonial of his 26 years' service as President of its Board of Trustees.

Feb. 26. Miss Mary A. Aukward, native of Washington and for 60 years a teacher in its public schools, died.

Mch. 11. Life size portrait of late Charles H. Duell, former Associate Justice of Court of Appeals of D. C., presented to the Court today by American Patent Law Association.

Mch. 24. Announcement made by Board of Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation that it had authorized letting of contract for foundation of entire structure.
U. S. Senate approved Pacific Treaty Arms

Parley Pact by vote of 67 to 27—which brings the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan into an understanding regarding the Pacific insular region.

Announcement of sale for business purposes of William F. Draper house, at one time home of Alexander R. Shepherd, at Connecticut Avenue and K Street.

Apr. 1. Center Market taken over by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Apr. 6. In presence of President Harding and many other officials monument was dedicated at grave of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., commemorating the 13th anniversary of his discovery of North Pole.

Apr. 9. Hottest April 9th since 1873—Temperature 87°.

Augustus S. Worthington, one of Washington's leading lawyers, died suddenly.

Apr. 16. Oak planted by American Forestry Association in front of house at Glen Echo, Maryland, in which Clara Barton died—to mark 100th anniversary of her birth on Christmas Day, 1821.

Apr. 17. Easter Monday. Thousands of children attended "Egg Rolling" at White House Grounds.

Arbor week opens with labeling of the first tree in Lafayette Square.

Apr. 19. Announcement made of gift by Canon and Mrs. J. Townsend Russell of "Beauvoir" and its 13 acres of land to Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation.

Apr. 23. Willard Hotel ball room and roof damaged by fire to extent of $250,000.

Apr. 24. Announcement made of early beginning of construction of home of National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council.

Apr. 27. Dedication of Grant Memorial on this 100th anniversary of his birth. All Departments closed to permit Federal employees to participate in the celebration.

May 3. Fire on roof of Treasury similar to one of Feb. 8th, resulted in damage estimated at $30,000.

May 6. Last performance in Old National Theatre before rebuilding.

May 14. Masonic Fraternity acquired Dean Estate from Woman's Foundation.

May 16. Cornerstone laid of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building at Connecticut Avenue and H Street. Building will occupy site of Corcoran and Welles Houses.

May 19. Bureau of Information established at Municipal Building with Dr. William Tindall, a human encyclopædia of information on D. C. in charge.

May 20. Chimes of Epiphany Church rung for first time.

May 21. National Woman's Party dedicated as its headquarters "Old Capitol" at First and A Streets N.E.

May 30. Decoration Day. Dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. President Harding made principal address.

President Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, attended the ceremonies.

June 4. Confederate Memorial Day. President Harding, himself the son of a Union Veteran, made the principal address.

June 14. General tribute paid to Old Glory on this 145th anniversary of its adoption as the National Ensign.

June 22. South Dakota Stone in Washington Monument dedicated today.

July 4. Independence Day celebrated.

July 24. Public Utilities Commission granted W. R. & E. Co., authority to run busses into Rock Creek Park on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Aug. 2. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, died at his summer home at Beinn Bhreagh near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, aged 75 years. Washington was his winter home.

Aug. 3. Razing of buildings on site for Washington Auditorium at 19th and New York Avenue, started today.

Aug. 4. U. S. Coast Guard celebrated 132d anniversary of its establishment.

Aug. 9. Ground broken for new edifice for Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church.

Aug. 12. Frederick Douglass Memorial Home at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, dedicated.

Aug. 18. Sixty years ago, August 18, 1862, first horse car in Washington operated by Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company, predecessor of Capital Traction Company.

Aug. 22. Rev. Henry Noble Couden, D.D., blind chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives for twenty-five years until February 28, 1921, died.

Aug. 31. Work begun on new Conduit from Great Falls for Washington water supply.

Sept. 2. Beginning very early this morning, 5.16 inches of rain fell in eight hours. This is greatest precipitation in one day in Washington except on a July day in 1878 when 5.80 inches fell.

Sept. 22. End of second week of public schools showed 64,682 pupils entered.

Sept. 30. Cornerstone laid of Petworth Baptist Church.

Oct. 6. First rain since 4.30 A.M., September 12th, fell here this morning. This period of 24 days of drought broke all previous records of dry weather in the District of Columbia.

Oct. 12. Bronze statue of Edmund Burke, the gift of Sulgrave Institution of England to the people of United States, unveiled at Eleventh Street and Massachusetts Avenue N.W.

Bronze bust of Viscount James Bryce, gift of Charles Cheers Wakefield, baronet, formerly Lord Mayor of London, unveiled in Senate wing of Capitol.

Oct. 23. Nathaniel Wilson, for many years one of leading lawyers of Washington, died.

Oct. 24. Portrait of Henry B. F. MacFarland, presented to the City of Washington by his widow, unveiled in Board Room at Municipal Building.

Oct. 27. National Capital honored Navy. Navy's part in our national greatness was echoed throughout the day.

Oct. 30. Cornerstone laid of building for National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council.

Nov. 3. The tower and chimes of the Church of the Epiphany in memory of Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, for 32 years rector of that Church, were dedicated today.

Nov. 11. Anniversary of Armistice Day. President Harding laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who was interred at Arlington a year ago today.

Nov. 26. Fiftieth anniversary exercises of North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church were begun and continued through the week.

Nov. 27. Rebuilt National Theatre opened tonight. So also did remodelled Poli's Theater.

Dec. 8. Southeastern Branch Public Library at 7th and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue S.E., was formally opened.

Georges Clemenceau, former premier of France, delivered address in Continental Memorial Hall.

Dec. 10. Sunday. New Church of Sacred Heart at 16th Street and Park Road dedicated.

Dec. 19. Lot Flannery, sculptor of Lincoln Statue in front of Court House, died. This was the first statue erected of President Lincoln and was unveiled on the third anniversary of his death.

Dec. 22. Reflecting Pool at Lincoln Memorial formally opened as water was turned in by Brig. Gen. Harry Taylor today.

Dec. 31. Building operations in D. C. for year totalled $45,000,000, being more than doubled in value over preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK L. FISHBACK,
Chronicler.

The Chronicler acknowledges his deep appreciation for the hearty co-operation of Miss Ella J. Morrison in the preparation of this report.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR

Mr. President and Members of the Columbia Historical Society:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Library of this Society during the year 1922:

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "DOLLY MADISON HOUSE" (before remodeled)—Presented by Mr. Albert Harper.

PHOTOGRAPH OF HUDSON TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE—Presented by Maud B. Morris.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY—Proceedings of. (Worcester, Mass.) April and October, 1921.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Publications of. (New York). No. 28, 1922.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS—Relative to American Industries—By Lathrop C. Harper. (New York.)

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN ALL ITS PHASES—By A. G. Baker & Co. (New York.) No. 17, 1921.

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS—By D. C. Heath & Co.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REVIEW—March, April, May, June, August, 1922.

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY—Leaflet, May, 1922. "City Planning in Old Detroit."

FRENCH POINTS OF VIEW—Being Letters to the British Press and Others—Published by Chambre de Commerce de Marseille, 1921.

HISTORICAL REGISTER, THE—A Record of People, Places and Events in American History—By Edwin C. Hill. 1922. Presented by the author.

History of University of Pennsylvania, From Its Foundation to 1770—By Thomas Harrison Montgomery. Published by University of Pennsylvania.

Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens—Handlingar. Stockholm, Sweden. (Pamphlet.)

Fornvannen. Meddelanden fran K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. Stockholm, Sweden. 1920.

Library of Congress, Publications of—

Accessions of Manuscripts, Broadsides and British Transcripts. July 1-December 31, 1920.

New York Public Library, Bulletins of—

December, 1921; February, March, April, May, July and August 1922.

Nebraska History and Record of Pioneer Days—

January-March, April-June, October-December, 1921.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly (Columbus, Ohio). October, 1921; January, April, July, October, 1922.

Smith College Studies in History—July, 1921 and July, 1922.

Washington Historical Quarterly—January, 1921; October ,1921 to April, 1922.

Western Reserve Historical Society—Annual Reports. 1921 and 1922.

Wisconsin Magazine of History—March, June, September and December, 1922.

Urban League Bulletin—New York. 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

James F. Hood,
Curator.

January 16, 1923.

COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Continued From Page 256, Volume 25)

1922

January	17.	"Center Market and Vicinity." Washington Topham.
February	21.	"Fascinating Washington." Illustrated Lecture. Clarence Phillips.
March	21.	"Lincoln in Washington." Illustrated Lecture. Frederick L. Fishback.
		"In After Years." Poem. John Clagett Proctor.
April	18.	"Octagon Houses Here and Elsewhere." Frank J. Metcalf.
		"How Washington Grew in Spots." Rev. Page Milburn.
May	16.	"The Centenary of Clara Barton and Short Reviews of Two Recent Biographies." Margaret Brent Downing.
		"Col. Henry Darnall." Elizabeth Duhamel.
November	21.	"Washington in 1861." Helen Nicolay. (Not available for publication.)
December	19.	"District Building." Dr. William Tindall
		"The Sunny Southwest." Sarah M. Huddleson, M.D.

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